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J. [illegible], Crab Orchard.	
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Millersburg.	

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1865.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.—We find in the Lynchburg Virginian of the 19th an appeal from a number of slaves to their former masters for aid to enable them to emigrate to Liberia in Africa. The Virginian vouches for them as respectable men, and worthy of any help that may be extended to them.

This is a very touching appeal, and bears evidence, we think, of having originated with the parties concerned. The signers say that some of them are able to give instruction to the natives in the mechanic arts, and others are competent to convey to their benighted countrymen a knowledge of our Christian civilization. They say they regard their late masters as their *best friends*, entertain no feelings of ill will towards them, but on the contrary feel that they have been greatly benefited by contact with white men in the relations which they have heretofore sustained to them.

We cannot but regard this as a significant [illegible], and one which in all probability may lead to very important results. It revives the old idea of African colonization, and in quite an unexpected manner, an idea that originated with some of the most illustrious statesmen and patriots which this country has ever produced. The American Colonization Society received the countenance and active support and called forth the eloquence of the Monroes, the Madisons, the Marshalls, the Wythes, the Wirts, the Ritchies, the Clays, and many others of a former generation, who looked forward to it as an instrument by which the slavery question in this country might possibly be solved, and a fifth part of the habitable globe rescued from the most savage and degrading idolatry to the level of decency, of civilization, and Christianity. They founded the Republic of Liberia, the chief town of which was named after President Monroe. That miniature Republic still exists, though feeble and few in numbers and achievements, but of late years it has mostly been lost sight of and forgotten amid the roar and din of the slavery conflict and the crash which followed.

It encountered from the old abolitionists the most strenuous, prolonged, and truculent opposition. The old Garrisonians were almost savage in their denunciations of it. Its mere mention threw them into paroxysms of rage, and they abused its aiders and advocates as though they had been pickpockets and highwaymen. [illegible] the founders of the American [illegible] Society was to send such colored [illegible] as their masters should liberate [illegible] thousands were sent [illegible] the west [illegible] the war, if we [illegible] twelve thousand, [illegible] sub[illegible] government. It had established [illegible] churches, had an organized mi[illegible] a popular republican form of government [illegible] of civilized [illegible] an [illegible] newspaper—[illegible] harbinger of light, life, [illegible].

[illegible] Society was always popular [illegible] was almost exclusively sustained [illegible] citizens. As sectional fanaticism [illegible], however, it seemed to be [illegible] between two fires. Its friends grew [illegible] and fell off, and the war put an end, [illegible] for the time being, to its operations. [illegible] has mysteriously and suddenly [illegible] three or four millions of negroes, and the [illegible] thought of some of the most intelligent [illegible] them is—Africa. The Virginian says [illegible] about one hundred and fifty freed men [illegible] leave Lynchburg early in the coming [illegible] for their fatherland. We cannot doubt [illegible] others will follow, and that every subsequent year will witness an ever-increasing tide [illegible] black emigration from our shores to those [illegible] Africa. It is the natural home of the negro. [illegible] he may be, if anywhere, free indeed, and [illegible] capable of self-government and civilization, [illegible] can there demonstrate the fact. He can never hope to obtain a real, *bona fide* independence in this country, much less equality with the white race. However much poets and rhapsodists may dream and write and reason and remonstrate, the negro must ever remain, so long as he remains at all, with the white race an inferior and a dependent. Let him go to the land of his forefathers and carry with him, as he may be able, whatever of light, knowledge, liberty, and law he has been fortunate enough to acquire in this country and in contact with the Anglo-Saxon race. Let him carry mental and moral discipline, habits of industry, and decency to the savages of his own color who have never had the same opportunities of learning and achieving. If he has any manhood, in Africa he will be able to feel it and to show it. If he can maintain civil government, he can do it there better than anywhere else. Some think it utterly impossible for him to do this anywhere under any possible circumstances; but it would perhaps be rash to assume that position. It is true he has not improved in his native home for thousands of years. The pictures of the native negro in the time of the Pharaohs are the pictures of him in his native home to-day. But times change and all things change with them. The native negro has never been touched by the hand of modern Anglo Saxon civilization. That touch may be equal to the mighty work of raising him from his bestiality to the state of manhood. It may awaken in him new life. It may regenerate him. It may teach him how to work and induce him to. It may make him stop eating his neighbor. It may make him clothe himself. It may make him a Christian. Who shall limit the power of ideas, and of omnipotence, working through human agencies in these days of common schools, the printing press, the steam engine, railroads, the telegraph, commerce, cotton, and the ballot-box?

There has been a great deal said of late about colonizing the freed people by themselves in some one of the Southern States. We regard all such speculations as idle in the extreme. Such a scheme is impracticable and absurd, and will never be attempted, much less carried into execution. The only practicable and efficient colonization open to the colored race in the United States, as it seems to us, is African colonization. All the freed people who have sufficient intelligence and ambition to induce them to seek after something not within their reach within the United States will turn their eyes to the land of their ancestors. We do not doubt that many citizens will aid such to emigrate, and wish them God-speed. It may be that within a few years to come hundreds of thousands of the more intelligent ex-slaves will find their way to Liberia, encouraged to go by their best friends, and the friends of humanity, civilization, liberty, and religion. We see no objection to their going; but many reasons in its favor. We doubt not that the scheme will soon be revived upon a much more extensive scale than ever, and that where ten freedmen have heretofore gone to Liberia, a hundred or a thousand will hereafter go.

The following is the appeal to which we have alluded, as given in the Lynchburg Virginian:

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 17, 1865.

To our Former Masters:

We, a portion of your former slaves, have formed ourselves into a society, known as the African Emigration Society, for the sole purpose of migrating to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, to convey the light and civilization that we have received here, even in a state of slavery, to our heathen brethren on that benighted and long-neglected continent. We expect to leave this city on the 1st of November next for our fatherland; and leave you all for no reason but the one above mentioned; none of us will carry with us the prejudices and ill will that might arise from our being held in bondage [illegible], as your slaves. We know that you b[illegible] our *best friends*, and we feel it now [illegible], though we are free. You all know [illegible] peculiar situation the termination of the late war has left us in, so, therefore, we call upon you to aid us in our enterprise. We know your generous and sympathetic hearts will not let you stand aloof from us in our endeavors to do good for ourselves and people. Some of us are capable of conveying ideas of the mechanic arts; some can unfold to them, in our poor way, the marvelous light of the gospel, and point them the way to God. We are not going to try to elevate the people of Liberia, because, from what we can learn, they are far our superiors in intelligence, wealth and learning, but Africa generally. Some of us have a good common education which we think will be of value to those who have no art. You know we are very poor; the smallest sums you can afford to contribute to our scheme will be very acceptable to us. We call upon you because we know the kind and generous impulses of your hearts, and you, on the other hand, know our situation and wants. Give us, of the abundance of your wealth, a small sum, and we believe that you will be rewarded by Him who says, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." We think this will be our last request from your hands, so join and help us in our efforts to do good to our race.

We are ever your friends and obd't servants.

☞ The new Constitution of Missouri, but lately foisted upon the people by the radical politicians of that State, has just received a scathing exposure at the hands of Mr. Glover, a leading member of the St. Louis bar, who addressed the large mass meeting of conservative men in that city on the 26th inst. Mr. Glover is a consistent and earnest Union man, and his speech was made against the attempt to disbar him for refusing to take the expurgatory oath required by the new Constitution. He enumerates some eighty imputed offenses embraced by the oath, very many, if not all, of which were not legal offenses at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or of their supposed commission. The terms of the oath are exceedingly severe, and it is required of every citizen before he can vote, hold office, serve as a juror, practice law, be a director or councilman of any public or private corporation, a teacher in a public or private school, or a preacher or priest of any religious denomination. This severe feature of the instrument Mr. Glover arraigns as being in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution which says "no State shall pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law." This inhibition being against not merely a State Legislature, but also against every State, applies to a State Constitution as fully as to ordinary State legislation. A bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, can be rendered valid by neither mode of action.

By an ample array of English and American authorities, Mr. Glover has shown this part of the new constitution to be both a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law, and of its authors be truly and eloquently says: "There is not one essential foundation of republican government which they did not boldly overturn or insidiously sap and undermine." This masterly speech of Mr. Glover will do much toward consigning the framers of that instrument to the same degree of infamy which is generally accorded to the celebrated French Convention of the "Reign of Terror." The radicals of Missouri, in view of their late seditious conduct, must be classed forever with the Jacobins of France and the Hartford Conventionists of 1812.

We heartily indorse the speech of Mr. Glover. We can readily understand the repugnance which every high-hearted citizen of Missouri must feel to the moral degradation imposed by this expurgatory oath, by which Mr. Glover is now prevented from practicing the profession on which he depends for a livelihood, and of which he justly regarded as an ornament. It is like the yoke under which, in days of old, the vanquished enemies of Rome were made to pass in token of their humiliation and defeat.

Mr. Glover deserves the thanks of the entire nation for the clear and manful exposure he has made of the tyranny of the Missouri radicals. Such men as he are grand pillars in the temple of American liberty, and such speeches as the one he has just delivered will lead to the permanent establishment of the great principle that, no where and for no purpose, has the majority of a State absolute, despotic power over the minority.

☞ The editor of the Nashville Banner thinks that the recent "address" of Mr. Seward, the "lecture" of Wendell Phillips, the "letter" of Thurlow Weed, the oration of Montgomery Blair, and the fulminade of John Van Buren altogether do not supply the nation with much that is new or valuable. "The words," he says, that are best worth studying, just now, are those which happen to fall from Andrew Johnson. It is not necessary for him to speak to keep himself before the people, and, therefore, all that he says means something, and is significant."

☞ We are glad that ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, of Tennessee, has been pardoned by President Johnson. Few men in the South participated in the rebellion with more reluctance than he. Down to the latest moment, after secession had got fully underway, he boldly and eloquently opposed it. We cordially welcome him back to the ranks of Union men, and trust that his energies hereafter, as prior to the war, will be sacredly devoted to our blessed Republic.

Brigadier General Brisbin has sent the following letter of notification to Jason Williams and his wife, which shows what is likely to be done in similar cases:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, KY., October 21, 1865.

Jason Williams and Wife:

Complaint having been made to me by one Henry Thompson, a discharged soldier of the army of the United States, that you have, in violation of the laws of Congress of March 3, 1865, freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers, held or caused to be held in bondage his wife, Maria Thompson, and his children: Amanda, aged 21 years; Robert, aged 16; Noah, aged 15; Esther, aged 13; Anna, aged 10; Caroline, aged 8; Caleb, aged 7; Hetty, aged 5; Priscilla, aged 4; and Christopher, aged 1 year; and that you refuse to pay or to allow these persons any remuneration for service rendered to you since March 3, 1865, and that you now, at a time when winter is about to set in, have notified these persons that they must leave your place; you are hereby notified that unless you pay or cause to be paid to these persons a reasonable reward for the labor rendered by them on your place since March 3, 1865, suit will be entered against you before the Freedmen's Bureau, and steps taken to compel such payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. BRISBIN, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

LABOR AT THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Whig says the white population of Virginia has taken hold energetically in the cultivation of the soil, and will not need the negro laborers unless they are disposed to work for their own benefit. The Whig says:

Immediately after the surrender of General Lee's army, in April, the Virginia portion of the young men who composed it, betook themselves to hard work, with a zeal and unanimity which astonished everybody. In less than one month after they had been standing in the trenches before Richmond and Petersburg they were busily engaged at home in preparing the land for a crop of corn. Thousands upon thousands of them who had never wielded a hoe or grasped the handle of a plough were found working away as though their lives depended on their success. And so, in some sort, they did, for the negroes, everywhere, had abandoned the fields, and their tillage was left to the white young men of the country. From that time to the present they have continued to labor unremittingly, those who, or whose fathers, owned lands, upon these lands, those who had no lands of their own, upon the lands of others, either as day-laborers or as renters by the year. It was a very common thing to see large farms, which had been abandoned by the negro laborers, rented in part by young men just returned from the wars. The fact is, that as no people ever showed greater courage or more undaunted perseverance in war, so no people ever manifested greater industry and energy in providing for their own support after the war was over. They proved how false was the idea that their countrymen were not a self-reliant people and were compelled to depend upon others for the means of existence.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1865.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—We had the pleasure on Saturday of visiting the U. S. Hospital grounds and buildings at Jeffersonville, on the opposite side of the river, under the charge of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, and were not a little surprised at the extent and completeness of their arrangements and the admirable, almost fastidious order and neatness in which they are kept. Dr. Goldsmith is indeed the right man in the right place. His system and vigilance, fertility of resources, originality, and skill met us at every turn. There is nothing wanting, so far as we could discover, to conduce to the thorough treatment and convalescence—when that is possible—repose, comfort, and recreation of the patients. There is room enough for four or five thousand men. The arrangements include a chapel, library and reading-room, apothecary, bathing-rooms, post-office, steam cooking-machines, *flower gardens*, etc., etc. There are at the present time some three or four hundred patients in the establishment, nearly all of whom will doubtless recover.

The buildings are upon leased grounds, comprising a hundred and seventeen acres, fronting on the Ohio river. This establishment cost the Government about four hundred thousand dollars. While walking through it we could not help asking ourselves, what is going to be done with all these buildings, with all this machinery, all these carefully elaborated and costly arrangements for the recuperation of the heroes of the Republic? And we were told that it is in contemplation to sell them at auction and close up the institution. Probably the timber in the buildings would sell as old lumber for eight or ten thousand dollars, and the machinery torn to pieces for a thousand or two more; and thus what cost the Government nearly half a million of dollars would go for a couple of songs, in comparison.

We think a better disposition of this Jeffersonville Hospital might be made and ought to be made. *It ought to be turned into a great industrial national or State asylum for disabled soldiers.* It is just what is wanted and just where it is wanted. The grounds could be purchased for a reasonable sum, and the whole converted into a grand and admirable asylum for maimed soldiers, where a great variety of manufactures could be carried on, which would go far toward defraying its current expenses and afford occupation and amusement to its inmates at the same time. Such an institution here on the Ohio is urgently needed. There are, we suppose, in Indiana and Kentucky some three or four hundred men who have been in the service of the United States who are disabled in various ways and without any means of support except the charity of their neighbors and friends. The Government must not abandon these men to their fate. They must not be left to the precarious mercies of the world. Every honorable instinct of every honorable nature would cry out shame upon such a course. Many of these men, it is fair to presume, have families from whom they cannot be separated. They must be cared for. Their children ought to be looked after, and, to some extent at least, helped to a good common education. How can this best be done? These scarred veterans—though many of them are doubtless comparatively young—of course, draw a pension, but it is entirely inadequate to their support; and where they have families it will amount for this purpose to a mere bagatelle.

It is proposed to build, somewhere in the vicinity of Washington we believe, a National Institution, probably after the model of the Invalides at Paris. The Western people will have no objection to this; but great bodies move slowly, and, judging by the tardiness of the steps already taken, which haven't amounted even to organization, it will be years before that national asylum will be ready for occupation, if it should ever be, and when completed it will hardly be large enough to accommodate all who need shelter and aid. In the mean time, what are such [illegible] Shall they [illegible] to die in the streets [illegible] eke out a miserable existence through beggary and private charity? Shall they who have risked all for the Republic, now that the danger is past and the storm has subsided, be *allowed* to suffer through life for the want of homes, forsaken and forgotten? Shall their wives and children appeal piteously for bread and clothing and shelter because their husbands and fathers, either through patriotic impulses and heroic resolves or the power of the Government, have been disabled and are no longer able to provide them? Shall we lavish everything upon Major-Generals and other officials, shout till we are hoarse in glorifying them and their plans and orders, while we leave the poor privates who did all the fighting, with their wives and children, to grope in poverty and pine away in obscurity and neglect, with never a thought or a care whether they live or die?

It is extremely doubtful whether Western soldiers who have been crippled in the war or otherwise injured will be willing to leave the scenery, associations, and climate of the great West and be shut up for the rest of their lives within a huge enclosure on the bleak coasts of the Atlantic, even if there were any immediate prospects of their having a choice in the matter. Besides, how are the families of married soldiers to be provided for in the Washington Asylum when it shall be built? Is it proposed to separate such as have families from them? That is not tenable, and we need not waste any words about it. Those who may be sheltered in the Washington institution will, doubtless, be such as have no families dependent upon them. There will be, there are now, it is probable, disabled men enough in the country who have been in the service to fill the contemplated National Asylum who have no families. But that establishment, we suggest again, is in the dim future, while the wants of our crippled soldiers are pressing and call for immediate means of relief. They want succor now and they ought to have it. We propose that the Jeffersonville Hospital, opposite Louisville, in the State of Indiana, be converted at once into such an institution as we speak of. Instead of selling off its movable effects at auction for a mere pittance and thus sacrifice what has cost the Government a large sum, we would turn the establishment into an industrial asylum for disabled soldiers. This can be easily and cheaply done, and done without delay. Various kinds of domestic manufactures might be introduced. Each family might have a lot of ground specially appropriated to the use of its members. The grounds, as we said before, can be purchased, say for fifty thousand dollars, and the paraphernalia of an asylum village is already there, and will need little outlay to adapt it to the purpose proposed. Will the authorities at Washington take this subject into consideration? It is worthy of attention, and of their action.

There are two courses open to them, either of which, we suppose, would accomplish the object we suggest.

This Jeffersonville establishment might be turned over to the State of Indiana, or of Indiana and Kentucky conjointly, upon certain terms, for the purpose under consideration, or the Government might retain it and carry out the idea directly through its own agents as part of a *system* of industrial asylums situated in different States and portions of the country, all having in view a similar object and conducted upon the same general plan. There might be one such institution, for example, in the Eastern States, another in New York, one in Pennsylvania, another in Ohio, one or two in the Northwest, and this one at Jeffersonville. These institutions might be made neat and elegant, and they would furnish something like *homes*, in the proper meaning of the term, for the gallant braves who have been injured for life, whether on sea or land, in the terrible struggle that is now happily closed, and whom the Government is bound by every principle of honor and humanity as well as policy and a proper regard for the future, to protect and make comfortable, and in a manner as little repugnant to the manhood and self-respect of those men as possible. They ought not to be regarded or treated as paupers, but as men having a just claim upon the Government. Their support should be put upon this high principle. They are entitled to justice, not charity; and this should be shown in deeds, not verbal eulogiums. Such asylums as we propose, it seems to us, would meet and fulfill the just conditions of what their case urgently requires.

CAUTION TO SOUTH AND NORTH.—There is a general belief, that, if the people of the North and those of the Southern States could have had a thorough understanding, there would never have been a war. The politicians of the Southern part of our country would have been powerless could the people whom they duped have seen and known the real feelings and intentions of their Northern countrymen.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The foregoing, from an influential Northern journal, embodies at once the philosophy of our recent war and the true secret of the future perpetuity of the Union. There was never any real or substantial antagonism to separate the South from the North or to justify their making war on each other, but there were ligaments of a deep and vital character to bind them together forever. Apart from motives of national power, there were political and social attachments springing from a common blood and language, and considerations of material interest between them sufficient to insure their perpetual union. The sectional hostility which led to the recent war arose from the lack of a thorougher understanding between the Northern and the Southern people. The masses of the South, controlled too much by selfish partisans, were designedly kept in ignorance of true Northern feeling, and thus their minds were imbued with unreasonable hatred of Northern men and interests instead of such knowledge as would constantly have strengthened their devotion to the Union. For an entire generation before the war but few politicians, either North or South, encouraged an enlightened national spirit, but the politics of the country were reduced to a contest chiefly between the extremists who labored to engraft upon our national policy their respective sectional views. The several adjustments made from time to time of those questions which endangered the peace and security of the Union were unsatisfactory to the boasted champions of the radical pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties; and, as often as a settlement was effected these unscrupulous partisans would devise new issues upon which to array the two great sections. This was true alike in reference to the Compromise of 1820, the Tariff Adjustment of 1832, and the measures of Pacification in 1850. At each of these periods of national peril, there were a few statesmen in the country, like Clay and Webster and Douglas and Cass, who were patriotic and wise enough to quell the storm of public passion; but, in each instance, party demagogues would again arouse the elements of popular discord and renew the strife with increasing vigor. The fact, however, can be readily established that the honest masses North and South had no part in originating the angry controversies which, on the respective occasions referred to, so fearfully threatened the existence of the Union.

The people North and South were always true to the Republic, true to it in the broadest spirit of nationality. Our sectional conflicts before the war were produced by reckless partisans, who, to achieve their own personal aims, wickedly involved the people in them. Thus the recent war itself was precipitated upon the country in violation of every ennobling impulse of the popular heart. We believe, however, that that great struggle has impressed the minds of both sections with a useful and enduring lesson. It has taught the people of each to beware of the false cries raised by demagogues to excite their fears and lead them into peril. It has inculcated among the people of both sections a more thorough knowledge of each other, and their devotion to the Union will be proportionably strengthened. In view of the momentous events of the past four years, we would caution the Southern masses especially against the insidious wiles of the demagogues who may seek to keep alive the bitterness of the recent war. Let them turn their backs utterly and forever upon every man who claims political preferment upon any sectional consideration. Let them accustom themselves to regard even a suggestion of that character as not only unpatriotic but designed to betray their peace and safety in the Union, which is now, as ever before, the very palladium of their liberties. The steady pursuit of this course by the people North and South will result in the establishment of that good feeling and thorougher understanding between them which will prove the surest guaranty of the Republic.

☞ The New York Times says that, according to the official figures, the national indebtedness was reduced nearly thirteen million dollars in September, or at the rate of one hundred and fifty-six millions a year. Such an energetic process of liquidation would result in the discharge of all the national pecuniary obligations in about twenty years. Rapidly, however, as the public debt is diminished, the interest charge will, of course, fall off. Economy in this important item must lessen materially the national expenses and accelerate the liquidating process. Hence it may be safely assumed that before the long six per cents (now having sixteen years to run) shall have matured, Government will have paid off all other claims upon it, and made adequate provision for the prompt cash redemption of the 1881 bonds, "on presentation by the holders."

☞ Our information from different portions of Kentucky induces us to believe that the State is perfectly quiet at present, and has been for some time past. We have recently observed statements contrary to this in several newspapers published outside of the State, and we can but regard them as having been made to accomplish some political purpose. Yesterday we conversed with a gentleman of high character, who has, within the last few days, traversed the very counties in which disturbances have been reported, and he said that he neither saw nor heard anything of them. He also expressed to us the opinion that false representations had been made as to the condition of those counties, for the purpose of showing the necessity for retaining the military in the State. It is more than probable that such is the truth of the case.

☞ Hon. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, formerly a distinguished member of Congress, declines to become a candidate for Congress in the election now pending in North Carolina, because, in the first place, he cannot take the test oath. He has addressed a letter to the people of the Old North State, in which he says: "I know President Johnson. I heard his great speech against secession and in defence of the Union and the Constitution in the Thirty-sixth Congress. *He is our friend.* He is a wise and able statesman, and is exerting his great influence against fanaticism and factionists wherever found. Governor Holden has the President's fullest confidence, and has labored faithfully, I think, in the exercise of wisdom and impartiality in the work of restoration and for the best interests of the people of the State."

☞ Death is the consoler of the lowly, the Nemesis of the mighty, the avenger of all wrongs. Death robs the wicked of their prosperity and delivers the good from all evil. Death takes away the sting of poverty and the need of wealth. In the grave the poor shall possess what they desire and the rich shall lose what they possess; the portion of both shall be rottenness and nothingness. The grave is a garment for the ragged Lazarus and nakedness for the purpled Dives. Death is the heir of all earthly sovereignty, and, in this world, the king that never dies. The grave is a fastness that a bare bodkin will open to him that would enter therein and no talisman unclose for him that would rise therefrom.

DEATH OF MRS BRECK.—The Danville (Ky.) Presbyterian Gazette says: "The Rev. Robert L. Breck, of Richmond, was chosen Moderator of the Synod lately held at Louisville. Very soon after his election, he was summoned home by a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his wife. She lingered a few days after his arrival, and died on Monday, October 16th. Mrs. Breck was the daughter of William Rodes, Esq., of Madison county, and granddaughter of the late General Green Clay. Her husband is the son of the venerable Judge Daniel Breck. She was, therefore, both by descent and marriage, allied to some of the leading families of Kentucky."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

LOOKING AWAY FROM HOME.—The radical journals in the Northern cities are greatly disturbed about the wages and treatment of negroes in the South. This is the burden of their thoughts, the perpetual wail of their tongues. Now, these negroes, if they will work, can get steady employment at ten to twenty dollars a month and be boarded besides. Common black female servants in this city get eight and ten dollars or more a month and boarded—and do pretty much as they please, and about as little as they please—while the better class can command still better terms. Frequently they will abandon good places rather than do one half the work that a smart German or Irish girl would perform without complaining.

There is work enough, with good pay and good treatment, for all the negroes of both sexes now in the South. There are the most pressing calls for labor. Its want is the great draw-back to Southern recuperation and prosperity. Yet many of the freedmen refuse to work or to enter into contracts except upon the most extravagant and ridiculous conditions; and the radicals are painfully exercised lest all their whims and caprices should not be complied with. But do these precious humanitarians ever say a word about the sewing girls and other female operatives who eke out a bare livelihood in the Northern cities? Would anybody every know of the existence of these girls through the radical presses? Do we see any stirring leaders calling attention to their condition in the radical organs? Are these pained at the sufferings of white women within a stone's throw of their offices? Do they show any alarm for the future of these females? Do they call mass meetings and make political platforms with special reference to the miseries of white women and the cruelties and oppressions to which they are subjected? Not a bit of it. Rarely or never is such a theme alluded to. It may elicit a paragraph now and then when some shocking case turns up, but he who should propose to introduce it into the politics of the day would be considered crazy, so completely are matters and things touching the starving poor whites of New York, for example, ignored and lost sight of while the negroes of the South receive the exclusive attention of the radical politicians. And yet we suppose there are a hundred thousand poor white females in New York and its vicinity who might envy the wages and work that are at the option of every black woman in the Southern States. The very commonest kind of board cannot be had in New York for less than three dollars and a half or four dollars per week, and yet multitudes of the poor females do not get more than that, and many much less, leaving them not one cent for clothing! To show that we do not exaggerate, read the following from the New York Sun, one of the most reliable journals of the metropolis, and which has an extensive circulation:

The wages paid to sewing girls and other working women, has been so often brought to public notice, that it would seem to be a work of supererogation to again refer to it. Yet it is notoriously true that the weekly stipened paid to the girls in many of the shops in this city continues to be totally inadequate to provide a sufficency of food, much less to enable them to provide decent clothing. At the present time the commonest board cannot be obtained for less than four dollars a week, and yet an advertisement yesterday morning offered the munificent sum of two dollars to two dollars and a half per week to girls for "light work." The work must be light indeed where no higher wages are paid. In a shirt-making store on Broadway the wages paid to girls are from three to four dollars—not enough to procure decent shelter and food.

The Sun continues:

How poor girls can live on the lesser amounts quoted above is a matter of mere conjecture. Indeed, it is well known many sink into degradation, being unable to support life on the scanty wages allowed for sixty-four hours' work, a week; and until employers begin to cultivate a conscience, the same story of suffering, want, and infamy will be told to the end of the chapter.

Recollect, that the girls who are thus offered *two [illegible] and a half, per* [illegible] themselves out of it! [illegible]

Why or where sleep the [illegible] radical press? What of this oppression and what of the oppressors? Where is the polished eloquence of Wendell Phillips? Why do not Beecher and Cheever and Smith and Tyng and a host of other philanthropists "cry aloud and spare not" and "lift up their voice like a trumpet"? Why does not Cooper Institute ring with applause at the fiery denunciations of the abominations perpetrated within the sound of its echoes? Why are they all "dumb dogs?" Have they no bowels of compassion for the "rights of men" and of women?

The facts of crime, destitution, suffering, and infamy in New York are really appalling. Let any intelligent stranger make even a slight investigation into them, and he will shrink back aghast and sickened at the terrible reality. We have witnessed more beggary, squalid wretchedness, and disgusting depravity in one week in New York than were ever known, we'll venture to say, in the whole Southern States put together in twelve months! Let us fortify this opinion by an extraordinary statement. While in that city last winter, we read in the World one morning, a report of an address before some society of Rev. Dr. Ives, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who said that, after a residence of ten years there, and with ample opportunities for knowing, in his opinion at no time were the youth of ancient Rome, under even the worst of the Cæsars, so depraved as are those of New York to-day! He said he was fully aware that the enunciation of such an opinion would be considered startling and incredible, but he gave it nevertheless as his deliberate judgment.

We reinterrogate, where are the thunders of the humanitarians and philanthropists of the Empire State? Why is not a system of agitation set on foot, why are not societies formed and appeals put forth, and tracts written and distributed, and parties organized with reference to evils *at home*, evils whose shadows are long and lengthening, evils that pertain to white men and white women and white children of both sexes, evils that, if allowed to go unchecked, must erelong startle the community that is unheedful of them with the gravest and direst results. *Causes cannot work without effects.* It is idle to think so. Let the radicals of New York and othern Northern cities look at home. There is work enough there to engage all their fine abilities, materials for the most pointed epigrams, and thrilling bursts of humane eloquence.

THE LABOR SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.—What the South most wants is labor—intelligent and reliable labor—to develope her vast and varied resources. From Colonial times down to the close of the late civil war, the chief ambition of the farmers of Virginia and Georgia and the Carolinas has been to add to their landed estates and surround themselves with a sort of territorial principality, which, indeed, would, in some instances, compare in extent with some of the petty Germanic States. In many such instances, as remarked by the Richmond Whig, several days ago, "less than one-third of the land was put under cultivation," and, indeed, the portions cultivated were, for the most part, merely scratched over, under the imperfect and slovenly system of slaves that prevailed. The soil was merely vexed; its capacities were nowhere developed.

A proper labor system, which it is now in the power of the South to establish and mature, will do more to develope her resources, increase her wealth, and build up her power than all other things combined. She already has within her borders and upon her soil the material elements, the bone and muscle that has hitherto furnished the labor for her lands. The problem of the efficiency of free African labor is yet to be solved. If the negroes are to remain on her soil, it will be manifestly to the interests of both the whites and blacks that the latter shall be employed as laborers—otherwise they would become an intolerable nuisance, a positive curse to the whole community. We take it that the experiment will be fairly and patiently tried, and if the freedmen shall prove themselves to be fit for the only position in life to which, as a class, they can aspire—that of laborers—they will be continued as such. If, on the other hand, they should turn out to be unreliable and worthless, their places will have to be supplied by white laborers from abroad.

A new era in Southern agriculture is about to open. Old modes and systems are passing away. With scarcely anything left them but their lands, the land-owners will be compelled to make every acre available in one way or another. Their policy will—and of necessity must be—small farms thoroughly cultivated. The proprietors will have either to sell or tenant out their surplus. The latter will, doubtless, be the general policy. But few will be willing to tenant their lands to negroes, because, at present, there are comparatively few negroes who can be relied upon as tenants. It will require at least one decade to fit them for this advanced position. While tenants will almost universally be sought for, and they will emigrate into the South from our Northern States and from European countries. Under the new and thorougher system of cultivation which will thus be introduced there will be an abundance of room for all the negro laborers we now have, and also for all the white laborers that may come from the North or from abroad. How the mixture of white and negro labor will operate can only be ascertained by experiment, and it is only by experiment that we can reach any valuable result in any department of life. Our most important and vital object now is to establish and mature the proper labor system, and to that end all our energies should be directed. To emigration we must look, and to the emigrant we must be prepared to offer facilities and inducements. Emigration must be encouraged by both State action and individual enterprise.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal, referring to the correspondence between Lord Russell and Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, expresses the opinion that the full text of the correspondence does not place the British Secretary in a favorable light. It shows that in addition to equivocating the points at issue, and delaying his answers to an unseemly period, he assumed the prerogative of forecasting the action of the American Government. Thus he announced that England could not consent to arbitration, when the fact was that Mr. Adams had not even suggested such settlement. Our Minister made his demand for reparation distinct and direct. The response of the Crown Secretary is a very pretty specimen of artful dodging. But the correspondence, which has not yet seen the light, will show that our claims have in no wise been abated, and that American statesmen are perfectly competent to maintain the honor of the country.

PARAGRAPHS—CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

The ocean is considered tremendously powerful, and yet its muscles are not at all strong.

Noisy declaimers should remember that only one goddess of beauty was born of froth.

Why is a billiard-player like a Chinaman? He is nothing without his cue.

Criminal Court—a Court composed of corrupt judges.

Devils are entertained "unawares" as often as "angels."

When a vile man's life terminates on the gallows, we can't say that all is right that ends right.

Good resolutions, like fainting ladies, should be carried out.

The agricultural implement to which bawling demagogues have the greatest objection is the "patent stump eradicator."

Please ma'am, give me a little butter to eat with my bread. Thank you, and now, ma'am, won't you please give me a little bread to eat with my butter.

Hotels board gent[illegible]n and ladies; carpenters board h[illegible].

Steam has [illegible] bucket of water in a tremendo[illegible].

The poorest [illegible] is always the one which ma[illegible].

The poor [illegible] painter and sculptor experi[illegible]. He made a picture—and [illegible]

Nature i[illegible] but, when she [illegible]ings a [illegible] excavat[illegible] gods per ton. [illegible] ever put th[illegible] in proportion to [illegible]

The soul in it[illegible] is ever an orphan—a wande[illegible] gravestones and dreams of o[illegible]avens.

Cities are the g[illegible] the grand tragedy of Man is p[illegible] most vivid representation.

Poets bury their [illegible]ture in their books and strew the flowers of thought over her grave.

No doubt a hungry man wishes himself a horse when he hasn't for a long time had a bit in his mouth.

An ill-natured writer is a one-quilled porcupine.

It is useless to tell young men and women to bear bravely up; they are always losing heart.

A ducking destroys the temper of hot iron—but not of a fiery woman.

Women seldom exhibit their hearts, though very many of them exhibit where their hearts beat.

A bewitching smile has been the death of many a lover. A beautiful woman can say as well as Iago—I can smile, and murder while I smile.

A stagnant soul, like a stagnant pond, breeds slime, worms, insects, and reptiles.

When we hear a man say that he got well after being given over by the Doctors, we cannot help thinking how lucky for him that he was given over by the Doctors.

The heart is perpetually vigorous in motion, and the brain should be as busy as the heart.

It is our business to fatten a great many kinds of animals in our lives, but only worms after our death.

Whatever Midas touched turned to gold. Midas had the ears of an ass. *Moral*—the greatest asses often make the most money.

No truth can be discovered which would be so powerful upon the moral sense of men as that which should disclose to them that sinning is always a personal offense against a personal God. Law without is only an echo of God's heart-beat within.

A childish man is like a loose engine. A man must be bolted and screwed to the community before he can work well for its advancement; and there are no such screws and bolts as children.

May God give us patience to live. Not that we should not have aspirations, but till the flying comes let us brood contentedly upon our nest.

He, who admits that he has a secret to keep, has, by doing so, revealed one-half of it, and the other will speedily follow.

Man is imitated by four things, an echo, a shadow, an ape, and a mirror.

As regards the sciences, the child will be fed by you as its young are by the house-swallow, only on the wing—not attached to any long appointment of the hours of study.

Do not in the least degree support religion and morality by reasons: even the multitude of pillars darken and contract churches. Let the holy in yourself be directed (without lock and turnkey) to the holy in the child. Faith—like the innate morality, the parent of the nobility of humanity brought with it from Heaven—opens the little heart to the great old heart.

A lover, who is assured of his own love—even if he has promised nothing—should not suffer his heart to burn as long as that coal-mine by Zevicano, which has now been on fire a century and a half.

Love turns toward the celestial sphere, and, like the terrestrial, always meets the rising stars. Like a sailor in a wind-calmed sea, it beholds no earth, but only Heaven. Heaven opens above. Heaven opens beneath, and the water that bears it up is merely a paler Heaven.

The sense that men can least afford to dispense with is the sense of shame.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Post is mistaken in saying that Messrs. Field and Cottmann were admitted to seats as representatives from Louisiana. They were not admitted, though they were voted mileage. Messrs. Flanders and Hahn were admitted at the *previous* session as representatives from Louisiana, just, however, as the session was drawing to its close.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—INTRODUCTION.

Normal schools or schools for teachers are institutions in which persons are fitted for the vocation of teaching, in which men and women are prepared for the important calling of educating the young. They hold to the teacher the same relation that medical colleges hold to the physician, law-schools to the lawyer, military and naval academies to military and naval officers. Wherever teaching has become to be recognized as a profession, the necessity of these schools is not doubted, and their establishment meets with all necessary encouragement; where, however, the teacher's duties are principally in the hands of adventurers of both sexes, where teaching has not yet risen to the dignity of a profession, the necessity, nay, the propriety of establishing normal schools is a matter of doubt and more or less violent discussion. We would, therefore, expect, and experience proves the correctness of the expectation, that the countries in which educational matters are best attended to, must be best supplied with normal schools, and that the degree of perfection of the normal school systems of any country will be the surest measure of its educational status. This will be found true, at least for existing social conditions; some utopian state of civilization, as we may find hereafter, may reverse this rule.

But although educators universally admit the necessity of teacher's schools, there are wide differences of opinion among them concerning the scope, the arrangements, and detailed purposes of these schools. Some contend that it is the duty of the Government to provide them—at least wherever a system of public schools has been established; others that their establishment should be left altogether to private enterprise, maintaining that the teachers' profession has no more claim upon governmental care than that of the physicians or lawyers. Some would train only men in these schools, while others defend the right of women for a professional training in the art of education as equal, if not superior, to the right of men. Some defend an exclusively professional curriculum of studies, requiring candidates for admission to have completed that scholastic training which others would blend with the professional instruction and practice. Some say that model and practicing schools in connection with the normal school are useless; others that they are essential. And thus we might go on enumerating many more points of greater or less importance, concerning which educators of recognized importance differ from each other.

In inquiring into the true purpose of such schools, and into the most rational and expedient arrangement of those to be established sooner or later in our own State, it behooves us first to establish a firm basis for our inquiries, both theoretical and practical, by studying the general relation of the school to the State and to humanity, and the special educational requirements of our State under existing circumstances. We may then pass in rapid review the history of normal schools in other countries and States, especially with regard to their arrangement and influence, in order to profit by the experience of others wiser and better (educationally at least) than we are. And we should crown our inquiries by proposing a good plan for their establishment among us, and by discussing the ability of our State to carry out such a plan.

☞ A negro woman, the slave of Hon. Brutus J. Clay, died at Lexington on Monday last under the following circumstances: The negro, who was very much emaciated, went to the house of Dr. John Henry, on Limestone street, and asked his negro cook to permit her to stay there, which was consented to; but the cook's husband coming in, ordered her to leave, taking her by the arm to lead her out, but, after going a few steps, the woman, from weakness, was compelled to sit down, when she fell over and died in a few minutes. The Observer and Reporter says she left her home in July, and no doubt had been wandering through the country half starved and exposed to the weather, which brought her so suddenly to such an end.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

A BATTLE SCENE.

'Mid the thunder-peals of cannon,
The screams of fateful shell,
Where bullets whizzed and sabers clashed,
The patriot hero fell.

He fell amid the circling foe,
Without a cry or groan;
The pangs that might have called them forth
His lips disdained to own.

But lips compressed by hate and rage,
And parched as deserts bare,
Quivered with grief, and breathed for him
A soldier's hurried prayer.

While many a battle-reddened eye,
That never wept before,
Grew moist with tears as his noble form
Sank 'mid the battle's roar.

Pallid and motionless he lay,
With scarce a sign of life;
Yet still in thought he bore a part
In the surrounding strife.

In thought he struck the rowels deep,
And dashed upon the foe,
And waved his glittering saber,
And dealt the deadly blow.

In thought he saw his troops retire,
The foe upon them pour,
And felt the death-shot pierce his breast
That pierced it long before!

"Bring my men within the breastworks,"
The unconscious warrior said,
And ere the accents died away
His dauntless spirit fled.

Peace to the patriot chieftain!
Millions his fate bemoan,
And fame and freedom both have claimed
The hero for their own!

WYLLAWOOD, KY. R. PINCKNEY WYLLS.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA—SOME STRIKING STATEMENTS.—The Southern traveling correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes from Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

The amount of tobacco consumed by the people is beyond all calculation. I hardly exaggerate in saying that at least seven-tenths of all persons above the age of twelve years use it in some form. Nearly every man and boy smokes or chews, and very many of them do both, while the countrywomen chew and smoke to some extent, and women of all classes "dip." When I saw old Solon Shingle come into the witness box to tell the story about his famous "bar'l o'apple sass," I thought the manner in which he disposes of his quid of tobacco the nastiest piece of business I should ever see. I was mistaken. To see a man take it from his mouth and put it in his hat when he goes to breakfast is by no means uncommon. I have even seen men lay it under the edge of their plate at dinner; and one of the leading delegates in the convention held an immense quid between the thumb and finger of the hand with which he abundantly gesticulated during a ten minutes' speech! Could nastiness go further? And do not these things mark the civilization of a people? In South Carolina, though seeing all classes, I did not once observe a white woman "dipping" snuff; but in this State I have seen scores—I should scarcely exaggerate if I said hundreds. I saw them in Charlotte, the first town at which I stopped, within an hour after my arrival; and have seen them in every place I have visited since—"dipping" in the porches of their own houses, on the streets, and, twice, in the public parlors of the hotels. If barbaric life has a filthier and more disgusting custom than this, may I be excused from seeing it.

The labor system of the State is not so badly disorganized as that of South Carolina, but it is thoroughly demoralized. One sees more white men in certain trades there almost given up to negroes, but he also sees negroes in trades here from which they are excluded. The number of grown men, middle aged men who have no ostensible business but lounging and whisky drinking, is much greater in this State than in that. It is the complaint of papers in all sections of the State that there never before were so many idle men—vagrants, consumers, non-producers, non-tax-payers. The chief pity of the matter, however, is that they seem to have no desire for work. "And who makes so much about the negroes not working as these very white drones who hug the street corners, lounge about dram-shops, and trust to chance for food and raiment?" "We trust our law makers will do all in their power," adds another journal, "to compel the freedmen to work for an honest living, but we consider it equally incumbent on them to take steps to reduce the amount of vagrancy among the whites." These extracts are not from papers edited by Northern or outside men, but the two writers are men who have always lived in the State. The columns of the Wilmington and Newbern papers, edited by new-comers, bear witness, however, to the same state of facts. There is also complaint in many papers at the increase of gambling among the young men of the towns and cities, and my own observation testifies to its general prevalence, while one of the most respected of the Convention delegates expressed great concern at the tendencies of the hour in this regard.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S MILITARY CAREER.

THE VICKSBURG HISTORY—LETTERS, ETC., ETC.

We extract below some further documents of interest from Colonel Bowman's compendious and documentary history of Sherman's campaigns. The title of the book is: "Sherman and the Campaigns; A Military Biography, by Colonel S. M. Bowman and Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Irwin, New York; Charles B. Richardson, Cincinnati: C. F. Vent & Co."

The work is in one volume, and contains steel portraits of Generals Sherman, Howard, Slocum, Logan, Blair, Scofield, Davis, and Kilpatrick, and engraved maps furnished by the chief engineer of Sherman's army, General Poe, of the marches from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to Savannah, and thence to Goldsboro, and of the battle of Resaca and the siege of Atlanta. Colonel Bowman is a personal friend of General Sherman, and served with him as a cavalry officer during the part of the Western campaigns. He has had access to all General Sherman's letter-books, and his volume is, therefore, one of great novelty and historical importance. It is admirably written.

AFTER VICKSB[URG].

After the capture of Vicksburg Sherman wrote to Admiral Porter:

"I can appreciate the intense satisfaction you must feel at lying before the very monster that has defied us with such deep and malignant hate, and seeing your once disunited fleet again a unit; and, better still, the chain that made an inclosed sea of a link in the great river broken forever. In so magnificent a result, I stop not to count who did it. It is done, and the day of our nation's birth is consecrated and baptized anew in a victory won by the united navy and army of our country. God grant that the harmony and mutual respect that exists between our respective commanders, and shared by all the true men of the joint service, may continue forever, and serve to elevate our nation's character, threatened with shipwreck. Thus I muse as I sit in my solitary camp out in the wood, far from the point for which we have justly striven long and so well, and though personal curiosity would tempt me to go and see the frowning batteries and sunken pits that have denied us so long, and sent to their silent graves so many of our early comrades in the enterprise, I feel that other tasks lie before me, and time must not be lost. Without casting anchor, and despite the heat and the dust and the drouth, I must again into the bowels of the land to make the conquest of Vicksburg fulfill all the conditions it should in the progress of this war. Whether success attend my efforts or not, I know that Admiral Porter will ever accord to me the exhibition of a pure and unselfish zeal in the service of our country.

"Though further apart, the navy and army will still act in concert, and I assure you I shall never reach the banks of the river or see a gunboat but I will think of Admiral Porter, Capt. Breese, and the many elegant and accomplished gentlemen it has been my good fortune to meet on armed or unarmed decks of the Mississippi squadron."

SHERMAN ON CONSCRIPTION.

While the new levies of 1863 were being raised, in a letter to the Governor of his native State, he took occasion to urge the importance of filling up the ranks of the veteran regiments rather than raising new ones. "I believe," he said, "you will pardon one who rarely travels out of his proper sphere to express an earnest hope that the strength of our people will not again be wasted by the organization of new regiments, while we have so field skeleton regiments, with officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who only need numbers to make a magnificent army.

"The President of the United States is now clothed with a power that should have been conferred just two years ago, and I feel assured he will use it. He will call for a large mass of men and they should all be privates, and sent so as to make every regiment in the field equal to one thousand men. Time has convinced all reasonable men that war in theory and practice are two distinct things. Many an honest patriot, full of enthusiasm, zeal, and thirst for glory, has in practice found himself unequal to the actual requirements of war, and passed to one side, leaving another in his place; and, now, after two years, Ohio has in the field one hundred and twenty-six regiments, whose officers now are qualified, and the men of which would give tone and character to the new recruits. To fill these regiments will require fifty thousand recruits, which are as many as the State could well raise. I therefore hope and pray that you will use your influence against any more new regiments and consolidation of old ones, but fill up all the old ones to a full standard. Those who talk of prompt and speedy peace know not what they say."

SHERMAN MADE A BRIGADIER IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

On the 14th of August he received from the War Department a commission as Brigadier-General in the regular army of the United States, dating from the 4th of July, 1863, and thus acknowledged his indebtedness to Gen. Grant for this new honor:

"I had the satisfaction to receive last night the appointment as Brigadier-General in the regular army, with a letter from Gen. Halleck very friendly and complimentary in its terms. I know that I owe this to your favor, and beg to acknowledge it, and add, that I value the commission far less than the fact that this will associate my name with yours and McPherson's in opening the Mississippi, an achievement the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

"I beg to assure you of my deep personal attachment, and to express the hope that the chances of war will leave me to serve near and under you till the dawn of that peace for which we are contending, with the only purpose that it shall be honorable and lasting."

THE STORY OF THE VICKSBURG PROTEST.

Col. Bowman thus tells the true story of the "protest" said to have been written by Sherman against Grant's plan for the capture of Vicksburg:

It has been alleged in some of the newspapers of the day that while the army was encamped at Young's Point, General Sherman handed to General Grant a written protest against the proposed movement on Grand Gulf, and the statement has been copied with such a show of circumstances as to obtain ready credence in many quarters. In fact, General Sherman never protested, either in writing or verbally, against any movement ever proposed or adopted by General Grant; and throughout the entire campaign these two commanders acted together in perfect harmony and cordiality—the commander-in-chief freely and constantly availing himself of Sherman's advice, the subordinate promptly and faithfully carrying out the orders of his superior. But the movement on Grand Gulf was not Sherman's plan; it was the conception of General Grant's own mind, and was adopted by him against the opinion, though with the full consent and support, of the Executive. Sherman considered the north front of Vicksburg the true point of attack, and the line of the Yallabusha the best base of operations. On the 8th of April he frankly expressed this opinion to General Grant in the following communication:

"I would most respectfully suggest that General Grant call on his corps commanders for their opinions, concise and positive, on the best general plan of campaign.

"My own opinions are:

"First—That the Army of the Tennessee is far in advance of the other grand armies.

"Second—That a corps from Missouri should forthwith be moved from St. Louis to the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, supplies collected while the river is full, and land communication with Memphis opened by way of Des Ark, on the White and Madison, on the St. Francis rivers.

"Third—That as much of Yazoo Pass, Coldwater, and Tallahatchee rivers as can be regained and fortified be held, and the main army be transported thither by land or water; that the road back to Memphis be secured and reopened, and, as soon as the waters subside, Grenada be attacked, and the swamp road across to Helena be patroled by cavalry.

"Fourth—That the line of the Yallabusha be the base from which to operate against the points where the Mississippi Central crosses Big Black above Canton, and, lastly, where the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad crosses the same river. The capture of Vicksburg would result.

"Fifth—That a force be left in this vicinity not to exceed ten thousand men, with only enough steamboats to float and transport them to any desired point. This force to be held always near enough to act with the gunboats, when the main army is known to be near Vicksburg, Haines Bluff, or Yazoo City.

"The chief reason for operating solely by water was the season of the year, and high water in Tallahatchee and Yallabusha. The spring is now here, and soon these streams will be no serious obstacle, save the ambuscades of forest and whatever works the enemy may have erected at or near Grenada. North Mississippi is too valuable to allow them to hold and make crops.

"I make these suggestions with the request that General Grant simply read them, and simply give them, as I know he will, a share of his thoughts. I would prefer he should not answer them, but merely give them as much or as little weight as they deserve."

And he added in conclusion:

"Whatever plan of action he may adopt will receive from me the same zealous co-operation and energetic support as though conceived by myself."

SHERMAN PROPOSES HIS GREAT MARCH.

Sherman had previously proposed to General Grant, in the early stages of the pursuit, to break up the railway from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and strike out for Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah. "Until we can repopulate Georgia," he wrote, "it is useless to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people will cripple their military resources. By attempting to hold the roads we will lose a thousand men monthly, and will gain no result. I can make the march and make Georgia howl." And, again, "Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, and I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of being on the defensive I will be on the offensive. Instead of guessing at what he means, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is full twenty-five per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. I prefer to march through Georgia smashing things to the sea." He now proposed to the Lieutenant-General to modify these plans, so far as to give him the choice of either of the three alternatives just named.

"I must have alternatives," he said, "else being confined to one route the enemy might so oppose that delay and want would trouble me, but having alternatives I can take so eccentric a course that no General can guess at my objective. Therefore, when you hear I am off have lookouts at Morris Island, South Carolina; Ossabaw Sound, Georgia; Pensacola and Mobile bays. I will turn up somewhere, and believe me I can take Macon, Milledgeville, Augusta, and Savannah, Georgia, and wind up with closing the neck back of Charleston, so that they will starve out. This movement is not purely military or strategic, but it will illustrate the vulnerability of the South."

General Grant promptly authorized the proposed movement, indicating, however, his preference for Savannah as the objective, and fixing Dalton as the northern limit for the destruction of the railway. Preparations were instantly undertaken and pressed forward for the consummation of these plans.

SHERMAN ON COPPERHEAD NEWSPAPERS.

"IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA,
"August 5, 1864.

"General Milroy's letter of July 2[illegible], with your indorsement, is now before me. He seeks to suppress the sale and circulation, in his district, of certain mischievous and treasonable newspapers, and transmits to me certain [illegible], as proofs of the mischievous character of such papers. I would willingly suppress them were it possible to do so, but in human nature there is so much of the mule left, that prohibition of a newspaper only increases its circulation. The press is a power in the land. For a quarter of a century past it had been sowing the whirlwind, and now we reap the storm. It is my opinion that the freedom of the press to publish mischievous matter, like personal slander, libel, false statements of facts, or other matter calculated to promote desertions in the army, or designed to give information to the enemy, should be regulated by statute law. At present we are going through the expensive but natural process which may result in a resort to the knife and pistol for the defense of reputation. It is already demonstrated, we must use the military power to put down the circulation of newspapers hurtful to the public service.

"The suppression of the few papers mentioned by General Milroy would be something like undertaking to dam up the tributaries of the Ohio to stop the flood of the Mississippi. If General Milroy finds anybody selling mischievous publications within the sphere of his authority, he might give him a good thrashing or put him in the stocks; but he cannot reach the editors and publishers who are making money by the publication in New York, Chicago, or Louisville.

"Each military commander subject to me may suppress all disorders and immoralities in the sphere of his command as best he can; but my belief is, the proper remedy is to punish the men who publish the objectionable matter, if residing in his jurisdiction; or, if absent, then the party who circulates the papers. Give a good horsewhipping to any man who would dare advise a soldier to desert. This is all the notice I would take of such things at this epoch of the war."

SHERMAN ON HORSE-STEALING.

General Sherman did not always write in the vehement style. Some of his letters have a spice of humor in them quite refreshing, as the following specimen will show. The gentleman to whom it was addressed was a chaplain in the rebel army, who had been captured at Chattanooga and released from capture, and, as it would seem, was relieved of his horse at the same time, which latter fact he felt to be a great hardship; and when Sherman arrived at Atlanta the chaplain applied by letter, sent through our lines, for an order to compel the fellow who deprived him of his horse to restore him, or the General to send him another in his stead. This was the General's decision, dated at Atlanta on the 16th of September, 1864:

"Dear Sir: Your letter of September 11th is received. I approach a question involving a title to a 'horse' with deference for the laws of war. That mysterious code, of which we talk so much but know so little, is remarkably silent on the 'horse.' He is a beast so tempting to the soldier—to him of the wild cavalry, the fancy artillery, or the patient infantry—that I find more difficulty in recovering a worthless, spavined beast than in paying a million of 'greenbacks;' so that I fear I must reduce your claim to one of finance, and refer you to the great Board of Claims in Washington, that may reach your case by the time your grandchild becomes a great grandfather.

"Privately, I think it was a shabby thing in the scamp of the 35th Missouri who took your horse, and the Colonel or his Brigadier should have restored him. But I cannot undertake to make good the sins of omission of my own Colonels or Brigadiers, much less of a former generation. 'When this cruel war is over,' and peace once more gives you a parish, I will promise, if near you, to procure, out of one of Uncle Sam's corrals, a beast that will replace the one taken from you so wrongfully, but now it is impossible. We have a big journey before us, and need all we have, and, I fear, more too; so look out when the Yanks are about and hide your beasts, for my experience is that all soldiers are very careless in a search after horses.'

NEW YORK POLITICS—A SPICY LETTER.

ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

My attention has been called to an article in the Journal, asking from me the rest of the conversation had between John Van Buren and myself, of which he repeated a part in his Albany speech. As Mr. Van Buren gave the public such a free rendering of what *I* said, and has delayed so long without narrating what *he* said, I can account for his reticence only on the ground of his well-known modesty, and must believe that he told part of the conversation in order to render the publication of the remainder necessary.

Mr. Van Buren seemed anxious about the probable action of the Union State Convention, and asked me "if we would nominate Slocum and the other gentlemen on the Democratic ticket who had theretofore acted with the Union party." I told him "no, but that we would make a clean ticket and have a square, stand-up fight."

He spoke of General Barlow, and said of him, that, "for extraordinary personal courage and brilliant individual achievement, his record was very remarkable."

John said "Governor Seymour had a letter from Judge Denio to read to the Tweddle Hall Convention, but circumstances rendered it necessary for the Governor to leave at such an early hour that the Judge's effort had been lost to the world."

Said Mr. Van Buren: "Seymour is a d—d fool. He spoiled everything at Chicago, and has been the cause of most of the disasters of the Democratic party." I suggested that the Governor had more strength with the rank and file of that party than any of its members, and was its representative man. John said, "that was all nonsense;" that "the Governor was continually declaring that his friends did not like this, and his friends objected to that. In the good old days of the Democratic party," said he, "when anybody spoke of his friends as not pleased with any course projected or determined, he meant my Father or Silas Wright; when anybody speaks of his friends in the Democratic party now, he means Mr. Richmond, Mr. Cagger, or some man who controls; but who Seymour refers to when he speaks of his friends, nobody knows. If they exist at all, they do not appear among its representative men." I felt hurt that John did not mention Mr. Marble, of the New York World, in his list of Democratic leaders, for Marble is a friend of mine, and his paper has spoken of me in the fairest and kindest way nearly every day for some months past. Van Buren declared that "Mr. Seymour was the most extraordinary political accident that had ever appeared in American political life. A quiet accident," said he, "who says nothing and falls into prominent position, and by keeping still while in office, manages to conceal his unfitness, and then tumbles into another good place is comprehensible; but how a man who talks perpetually, both in office and out of office, and as perpetually exhibits his weakness, and often being found out, ever comes up again, is beyond understanding. Seymour," he continued, "has no strength in the Democratic party. Your people make him all that he is, by abusing him, which renders it necessary for our people to defend him, because he happens to belong to us. He would have gone out of sight long ago, but every time he is about going under, Bennett pitches into him in the Herald, and so catches him by the hair of his head and hauls him to the surface."

Governor Seymour is now traversing the State to elect John, and Seymour's friends are shouting themselves hoarse to show their appreciation of John's eloquence. It is a magnificent tribute to the harmonious Democracy, and a more eminent exemplification of Christian meekness and forbearance than even the Albany Convention.

Mr. Van Buren said he "did not know why he was nominated for Attorney-General." Unlike the claim the Governor makes, he had never found it difficult to escape nominations. Besides, he was Attorney-General twenty years ago, and it was no particular honor for a man, after the lapse of twenty years, to go into the same hole he came out of twenty years before.

Mr. Van Buren urged in his speech, as one of the reasons for his repeating our conversation, that no relations existed between him and myself, which implied any confidence in regard to any communication I might make to him. The relation must be reciprocal, so he gave me the secret history of the nomination for Attorney-General. He said, "the matter was left with the New York delegation, and they selected Haskin (Barnard's referee); but the country delegates would not stand that, and Haskin himself displayed eminent good sense in not pressing his claims, as he was aware of his lack of the qualifications requisite to discharge creditably the duties of the office, he having been," said Mr. Van Buren, "a stage man, I believe." As Mr. Haskin claims to have made the Democratic platform and controlled the Convention, I thought this did not exhibit becoming gratitude toward the man who, if that claim is just, must have been Mr. Van Buren's political parent. I trust Mr. Van Buren will pardon me for having deferred so long, after his invitation to disclose them, presenting his views in regard to Gov. Seymour, the unquestioned leader of his party, and my friend Haskin, whose persistent courage forced a patriotic expression from an unwilling convention. Yours, &c.,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.—In Louisiana things are about as much mixed as they are here, though not exactly in the same way. They have been mixed ever since General Butler attempted to administer civil affairs in a military way. We have heard it said that the General is no great favorite down in the Crescent City, which, of course, is libelous. When he left, General Banks took possession of the State of New Orleans, which, if much governing is governing well, must have been one of the best ruled provinces in the white settlements. It has had at least three governments in the full tide of operating at the same time. It has been blessed (?) with a military government, a city government, and a State government, embracing not only New Orleans but the surrounding country for at least ten miles one way and three and a half or more the other way. Whether the Governors have been numerous than the governed, it would be hazardous to venture an opinion. They do say that the people have seen sights in the way of taxation. Some of them have thought, we understand, that taxation is the chief blessing of man. There have not been wanting patriotic gentlemen who insisted that the greater the taxation the greater the blessing, and who were more than willing that their fellow-citizens should be highly favored in this left-handed way of blessing. The late Governor of the State of New Orleans was elected by the people, and subsequently the late President sent him a note to the effect that it was his will that he—the elect of the people—should be Governor. After that he resigned and the Lieutenant-Governor took the seals. He is the present incumbent, Governor J. M. Wells, and is so popular that both of the parties there, the Democratic and the National Conservative Union have nominated him for Governor at the election to be held next Monday.

While Gen. Banks held possession, a State Convention was called, which has been described as a very unique organization, and formed a new constitution, the one now in existence. Representatives to this body were chosen by the entire State of New Orleans, and the members devoted themselves with great zeal and distinguished patriotism and intelligence to the payment of "their per diem, which was triumphantly effected, despite the whole power of the General commanding, "or any other man."

This done they adjourned, after several months' exhaustive labors, with the reserved right to meet again, if, in their sovereign pleasure, they should wish to do so.

The "Democratic Party" takes ground in favor of framing a new constitution; the "National Conservative Union Party" in favor of amending the present one to suit the present times and thereby avoid the expense of calling a new convention. We have received an able address from A. P. Field, Esq., Chairman of the Central Committee of this party, in favor of its principles. The measures just mentioned appear to be about the only distinction between these parties. They both sustain the President's policy.

Among those nominated for Congress by the Democratic party are ex-Governor Wickliffe, formerly of this State, and son, we believe, of our ex-Governor Wickliffe, and J. A. Rozier, who was a Union member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, one of the immortal seven who refused to sign the ordinance after it was passed. Mr. Rozier, however, has declined the nomination, for what reason he does not state. The venerable octogenarian, Jacob Barker, now eighty-five years old, and as lively as a cricket, supplies his place. Old Jacob is a thorough Union man, and fought secession with as much vim as Rozier and others did. Opposed to him is Col. A. P. Field, also a strong Union man. On this ticket, the National Conservative Union, are some excellent names. For Attorney-General there is George S. Lacey, Esq., who quit the Breckinridge in 1860 to swell the ranks of the advocates of the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," and who did yeoman service in them.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana appears to have been badly managed, and has fallen into disrepute. General Fullerton has now taken charge of it, and issued a sensible address to the freedmen, which will doubtless have a good effect.

When Governor Wells is elected by the whole State things will move on more smoothly.

There was always a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, and, if General Butler had not unfortunately been sent there after Commodore Farragut's victory, the work of a hearty restoration of fealty to the Union would have been much further advanced than what it now is. Time will bring all things right, however. There are, of course, a few one-idea people in the State who will keep up the old animosity as long as possible, but we don't believe they will be able to do much harm.

☞ Mr. Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond Examiner, who used to be so excruciatingly severe upon the Yankees—a term that included every body who didn't support the Confederacy—is a deal disgusted to think that Generals Lee, Johnston, and the Southern leaders generally should so humiliate themselves as to ask *pardon* of the detested "Yankee Government" and a Yankee President. "Pardon," he says, quoting Cato, "is for those who have done wrong." We commiserate Mr. Pollard's unhappy frame of mind. Perhaps a trip to Mexico or Brazil might make him feel better. If this should fail, we recommend plowing. Plowing is a great institution and sometimes works wonders.

But, seriously, Mr. Pollard is a "representative man." He belongs to that class of men who cannot learn anything, and who generally glory in their ignorance—gentlemen who never have but one set of ideas, who cling to them through thick and thin, through evil and good report; who grind them perpetually and bring them into service upon all occasions. This quality of adhesiveness to old opinions and notions however circumstances may change, thereby, perhaps, making them obsolete and worthless, is not without its merit. Sometimes it is admirable and worthy of all praise. But it won't do for practical statesmanship. That must grapple with actual facts which are constantly changing and presenting new phenomena. A man must be wrong. He may grow up in a false school of principles or with a one-sided view of the workings of a system or a measure. It is his duty to look upon the other side to ascertain whether he is right or wrong, and when he finds that he is wrong, or that philosophy and common sense require a modification of his notions, is he never to follow the light which experience and observation cast upon his pathway? Must he still stick to that which his father and neighbors and teachers told him was the sum of all political truth and policy? Were they infallible? Could they foresee what was to come with such unerring certainty as to make deviation from their maxims and ideas in government and society the embodiment of error that leads to destruction?

We have many men like Pollard. They are sighing and crying over the past as though they could recall it. What have we to do with the past except to learn lessons from it for the present and the future?

These one-idea men, who can learn nothing either by experience or reflection, instead of accepting the actual facts of the condition of the country and going to work like men to make the most of them to repair their shattered fortunes and do the best they can for their wives and children, would keep up a state of hostility to the Government and do all that lies in their power to prevent the return of peace and the revival of prosperity. They would still harass and thwart, if possible, the efforts of the United States authorities to restore harmony to the country and civil rights and self-government to the Southern people upon the pledge of loyalty and obedience to the laws. They would watch for opportunities for outbreaks and war. They would make the South an Ireland upon a large scale. They would teach her to swear endless hatred of the Government and the North, and make the two sections Rome and Carthage over again, forgetting the fate of Carthage, and learning as little from history as from philosophy and statesmanship.

There was one of these people in the South Carolina Convention the other day who appeared after the approved style of Rhett, Keitt, Bonham, & Co. in the days before the war, and was properly rebuked for his folly and stupidity by the members present. These men show their spite and littleness occasionally by nominating improper persons for office in the South. They are reactionists. They look toward the past. They are petulent and moody. They curse the Yankees—a very useless and unprofitable business, which the Yankees aforesaid only laugh at—and do not remember that curses as often as otherwise 'come home to roost," an uncomfortable place.

These Southern reactionists are by no means alone in being unable to acquire wisdom by the progress of events. They have their counterparts in the North, men whose brains are as impervious to light or any ideas contrary to their long-cherished isms as the hide of a hippopotamus is to water.

We believe, however, that in both sections the teachings and conduct of these persons will prove harmless. Their eccentricities will be met by the stern good sense of the progressive masses who adapt themselves to obvious necessities and the real condition of the country and learn to overlook what they do not like and cannot help. Enlightened citizens of the United States, or a goodly number of them, are shrewd, practical philosophers, and seize intuitively hold of the salient points of the present condition of affairs with remarkable readiness and accuracy and draw conclusions from them mainly just and patriotic. The realities of the recent struggle have not been in vain for them, however blind the inveterate ultras may still remain. They—practical, fair-minded men—will learn great lessons of wisdom from the past to guide their feet aright through the intricate paths of the present. The terrible luminosity of a thousand battle fields has disclosed to such minds something else than the dead and the dead past. Happy if what has been seen and felt upon them and by the far-streaming light of their fires shall be wisely appropriated and converted into the living tissues of a better national understanding, of reorganized society, politics, and governments.

☞ The English tourists who have been dining and wining about over the country from New York to St. Louis and back, have been greatly astonished, they say, at what they have seen and heard. They didn't understand America and Americans before, they declare Of course not. Who ever expected John Bull to understand anything properly about this country? Occasionally a genial and liberal gentleman like Thackeray comes over already prepared for what awaits him; but the stolid beef-eaters in general, whose prejudices are as thick as their *hale*, have about as correct an understanding of our people and institutions as they had in the times of George III.

These peripatetic gentlemen learned to their utter amusement that the million of American soldiers who had just been astonishing John Bull by their prowess and victories over what seemed to the Britishers impossibilities, had taken and are taking themselves to the peaceful pursuits of industry just as though they had never shouldered a musket in their lives. At this our Anglo cousins turned up the whites of their eyes, and may have felt if they didn't exclaim 'error!' That isn't the British way, and can anything be right that isn't British? They saw these veterans, it seems, plowing and printing, and at work in the shops as quietly and uncontentiously as if they had never been out of them, and didn't know anything about any other kind of business. We doubt not the gouty tourists had many peculiar and perhaps rather mixed feelings. Perhaps their imaginations connected what they saw with what they might possibly see hereafter. Perhaps some of the ex-soldiers they saw at work are Irish, and shadows of Fenianism flitted before their astonished eyes, and it is certainly within the range of possibility that the Adams-Russell correspondence may have formed a part of the phantasmagoria.

They learned that this is a great country—a good lesson for our stiff-necked, thick-headed trans-Atlantic relatives to comprehend. They also found out that the soldiers lately in the armies of the Confederacy have returned to civil life almost without exceptions and to their loyalty as citizens of the great Republic, and intend hereafter to act in good faith as becomes them as such citizens. A knowledge of this circumstance brought out the perspiration upon the travelers. It confounded, perhaps dumfounded, them. Is America, then, to have no *Ireland* or *Poland* as a perpetual thorn in her side? Not if the policy of President Johnson is sustained by the people, as we believe it will be.

The fact is our institutions are unlike those of the old world, and their effects are radically different. Hence the surprise of our visitors. The Government here is by and for the benefit of the people. It is *their* Government, and they have a substantial interest in maintaining it. They hate war and love peace, for they know that war, as a rule, is the foe of the people, and is generally waged for the aggrandizement of pampered despots as selfish and heartless as selfishness and heartlessness can well be. They know that peace, order, and liberty are the conditions of happiness to the masses, and, therefore, just as soon as our struggle was over the soldiers engaged in it betook themselves as quick as practicable to the habitudes and employments of peace, induced thereunto by both principle and interest. Demonstrate to the masses of a country, as our institutions have demonstrated to the masses of our country, that it is for their interests, moral and material, to maintain law and protect industry, and won't they do it? We might as well ask whether men will favor their own business. It is unnatural for them to do otherwise.

We advise our Anglican admirers to go home and tell Earl Russell, her Majesty, and their advisers to settle up those little affairs growing out of the Alabama, the Shenandoah, etc., as soon as it may be convenient or a little sooner. We are in a very amiable mood and very peaceful and perfectly willing to be settled with and paid! Who says anything about the *Phenician*?

☞ In the recent war our armies performed their work magnificently. They achieved numerous and brilliant victories, finally exacting unconditional surrender of all the rebel forces. Shot and shell were as effectually used by them as was ever the case in the whole history of war, and their courage was equal to the best display ever made by the Anglo-Saxon race. But when their dreadful work was done, and the smoke of the battles cleared away, it was found that all had not been done that was needed to re-establish the Union. At the point where they left off, the statesman's task began—a task which, if not so arduous as that of the soldier, is certainly more vital to our institutions. The rebellion, embracing four years of blood and battle, had developed throughout the insurgent States a bitter and stern hostility to the Union, and immense districts, but lately the abodes of a wealthy and happy population, had been swept as by the besom of destruction. It became, therefore, the statesman's task to assuage a deep-seated sectional enmity, and lay the plans for material restoration, that the Republic might be restored in the hearts of the people and its former prosperity established again. This task, to be speedily and effectually done, required a liberal policy and the most comprehensive action on the part of our national authorities. Popular vengeance against the vanquished foe, and severe restrictions upon trade and commerce between the recently contending sections would have thwarted, instead of promoting, the great work of restoration. We frankly confess the painful apprehensions we felt lest, on this point, our Government might adopt a course which would deepen the hostility of the South and, to such extent, restrain the physical energies of her people. There were strong influences exerted in the loyal States to induce the authorities at Washington to pursue such a policy. The ultra men pressed it with a degree of earnestness amounting almost to violence. But, fortunately for the present and future glory of the nation, the President of the United States understood the emergency and applied to it a series of measures fraught with consummate wisdom. Appealing to the brave hearts of the Southern masses, he uttered magnanimous and cheering words to them, reviving their love for our blessed Union, and, looking over the fields wasted by war and the cities that were languishing for commerce, he issued proclamations that opened at once the channels of trade in the South. This is the policy by which Andrew Johnson has demonstrated his statesmanship, achieving victories of peace no less renowned than those of war. He has proved himself as great in the civil arena as were Sherman and Grant in the military field.

The fruits of the policy of free trade and political reconciliation are now plainly visible throughout the South. The people there are rapidly resuming the walks of peaceful industry, and, upon the ruins created by war, they are building up more substantially than ever. Immigration from the North and Europe is pouring into the South, and her varied resources are receiving the inspiring touch of energy and skill. The transition state from the old to the new system of labor will soon be over, and then a new era of wealth and prosperity will dawn in the South. The magnanimity, too, of President Johnson is being crowned with the happiest results. A thorougher good feeling is growing up between the two sections, and it promises to be enduring. Thus the relations of the Union, though fearfully shattered by war, are being restored in a real and substantial form. The people of the South have pledged their faith to the Government in unequivocal terms, and, impressed by the sad lessons of the recent struggle, they will doubtless keep it sacredly and forever.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

THE LIST OF THE NAMES OF KENTUCKY SOLDIERS BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON,
ANDERSON STATION, GA., Oct., 1865.

No spot has been made more sacred by the sacrifice of life for the Union's sake, by the long and patient suffering of brave men, or by the inhuman cruelties of mad-men, than Andersonville. Not only is its history becoming a household-word throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, but all civilized Europe is taking a deep interest in it, both as to showing the intensity of feeling entertained by the rebels, and the patient-unto-death loyalty of the Nation's heroes. Old Kentucky has not failed to contribute her share to those hearts tried and true which could grow cold that the Nation's might warmly beat; and nearly four hundred and fifty of them sweetly slumber beneath the triumphant starry-blue banner at Andersonville. Doubtless you have had many descriptions of the DEATH PEN, yclept the "Stockade" here. It is preserved in about the same condition it was when evacuated by the rebels. Most of the notorious dead-line has been carried away by relic-hunters. There are the veritable dirt and stick huts, the caves and holes in the ground where the boys tried to prolong their earthly existence till Sherman could march down to the sea by way of Anderson. But he never came. Wilson missed it, and thousands went down to silent graves, hoping in vain.

The National Cemetery, located a few hundred yards from the prison, is undergoing a thorough improvement. Your readers are aware of the work of a party under the superintendence of Miss Clara Bartone, of Washington City, who put up neat head-boards to all the graves, marking all with name of soldier, service, and death. The number of deaths here exceed by a small number 13,000. When either the Government or the people shall have donated a few hundred thousand dollars for the erection of an appropriate monument to commemorate the patriotism of those who could suffer death so wofully rather than join the rebel ranks and secure liberty and life, no national cemetery will attract so many people as this. It is indeed sad to stroll through the quiet avenues of this city of the dead. Near the main entrance on the left is the following beautiful inscription:

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

Approaching the flag-staff which is in the center of the cemetery, by the broad carriageway, on either side of which are solid divisions of deceased and entombed patriots, another inscription on the right appears:

Whether in the prison drear
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.

And on the left:

The hopes, the fears, the blood, the tears,
That marked the battle's strife,
Are now all crowned by victory
That saved the Nation's life.

And near that flag-staff from which floats that banner of beautiful bine, in living billows of white and red crested with stars, is another inscription, running thus:

A thousand battle-fields have drank
The blood of warriors brave,
And countless homes are dark and drear
Through the land they defended.

I append a list of the names, &c., of all brave Kentuckians whose remains are interred in this melancholy place. Let them slumber here through all time, for the warrior loves to sleep where duty and death met him on earth.

TENNIS.

A. Kennedy, 11th cav., co. E, March 21, 1864.
J. Knoble, 11th cav., co. B, March 27, 1864.
J. Hour, 1st cav., co. E, March 27, 1864.
G. W. Neur, 1st cav., co. F, March 27, 1864.
W. Simpson, 1st cav., co. G, March 29, 1864.
R. Hollaway, 6th cav., co. I, March 29, 1864.
W. Corbet, 13th cav., co. D, March 29, 1864.
T. Taylor, corp., 11th cav., co. H, March 30, 1864.
N. Burns, 1st cav., co. K, March 31, 1864.
J. McKannus, 11th cav., co. D, March 31, 1864.
L. Scrum, sergt., 40th cav., co. I, March 31, 1864.
H. West, 11th cav., co. H, March 31, 1864.
A. Harley, 40th cav., co. K, April 1, 1864.
G. Hood, 5th cav., co. F, April 1, 1864.
D. Lambert, 11th cav., co. F, April 1, 1864.
S. S. Allen, corp., 13th cav., co. F, April 2, 1864.
J. W. Hammock, 1st cav., co. G, April 4, 1864.
W. Byerly, 13th cav., co. —, April 4, 1864.
J. Miller, 3d inf., co. A, April 4, 1864.
J. Hagan, 1st inf., co. I, April 4, 1864.
J. Hoker, 1st inf., co. H, April 5, 1864.
J. R. Falconburg, 1st cav., co. A, April 5, 1864.
H. Thorpe, 1st cav., co. B, April 6, 1864.
—Harlow, 13th cav., co. I, April 6, 1864.
R. Boehm, 13th cav., co. E, April 7, 1864.
E. Butler, 11th cav., co. H, April 7, 1864.
F. Dupon, 13th cav., co. G, April 7, 1864.
R. H. Beely, 1st cav., co. G, April 9, 1864.
R. Burnett, sergt., 4th cav., co. F, April 9, 1864.
T. B Taylor, 6th cav., co. K, April 11, 1864.
Thos. Cobb, 40th cav., co. K, April 11, 1864.
W. C. McDonough, 11th cav., co. K, April 12, 1864.
W. B. Simmons, 11th cav., co. D, April 15, 1864.
R. Robetts, 13th cav., co. H, April 16, 1864.
S. Barnes, 39th inf., co. H, April 16, 1864.
D. Burnett, 1st inf., co. D, April 18, 1864.
H. Blumer, 4th inf., co. G, April 18, 1864.
W. P. Hiva, 12th cav., co. M, April 18, 1864.
O. Roberts, 1st inf., co. A, April 19, 1864.
J. Cota, 1st inf., co. F, April 20, 1864.
J. Henderson, sergt., 11th inf., co. F, April 20, 1864.
J. Jackson, 45th inf., co. D, April 21, 1864.
George Colvin, 11th cav., co. D, April 23, 1864.
George Hamilton, 11th cav., co. B, April 23, 1864.
M. Waller, 13th cav., co. G, April 25, 1864.
W. Tucker, 12th inf., co. D, April 28, 1864.
J. Mills, 8th inf., co. H, April 28, 1864.
H. W. Baker, 3d cav., co. G, April 29, 1864.
R. Richardson, corp., 3d inf., co. H, May 1, 1864.
A. H. Bailey, 14th inf., co. G, May 2, 1864.
J. Christmar, 11th cav., co. F, May 4, 1864.
W. W. Bird, 13th cav., co. K, May 4, 1864.
H. Tecombe. 11th inf., co. I, May 5, 1864.
G. Seller, corp., 11th cav., co. C, May 7, 1864.
J. Keesimer, 11th inf., co. I, May 7, 1864.
P. McClinn, 11th cav., co. C, May 10, 1864.
W. A. Smith, 44th inf., co. K, May 14, 1864.
H. Smith, sergt., 16th inf., co. B, May 14, 1864.
George Travis, 11th inf., co. E, May 10, 1864.
J. Hilliard, 13th inf., co. D, May 15, 1864.
T. Beese, 11th cav., co. H, May 14, 1864.
R. C Smith, 9th cav., co. G, May 14, 1864.
L. Hand, 5th cav., co. I, May 15, 1864.
H. Dursman, 4th cav., co. E, May 18, 1864.
Mc Coster, 13th cav., co. F, May 18, 1864.
J. Morrow, 4th cav., co. I, May 18, 1864.
J. White, 11th cav., co. D, May 15, 1864.
C. Hoffman, 11th cav., co. K, May 15, 1864.
J. Wilson, 10th cav., co. K, May 15, 1864.
Wm. Lay, 11th cav., co. D, May 15, 1864.
J. Yocum, 11th cav., co. D, May 15, 1864.
W. Keeling, 11th cav., co. D, May 19, 1864.
W. J. Edmonson, 11th cav., co. A, May 19, 1864.
J. Fotts, 7th cav., co. C, May 19, 1864.
C. J. Schuter, 4th cav., co. A, May 19, 1864.
J. Russell, 3d inf., co. K, May 19, 1864.
L. Bubbs, corp., 11th cav., co. E, May 19 1864.
J. Nonburn, 11th cav., co. D, May 19, 1864.
W. Marshall, 5th cav., co. I, May 19, 1864.
W. Marshall, 8th cav., co. I, May 19, 1864.
H. Greary, 13th cav., co. H, May 19, 1864.
T. B. Ball, 11th cav., co. I, May 21, 1864.
P. Cash, 1st cav., co. I, May 21, 1864.
H. R. Bitters, 9th cav., co. L, May 25, 1864.
J. Barnett 8th cav., co. H, May 25, 1864.
W. A. Montgomery, 8th cav., co. H, May 25, 1864.
M. Velsey, 11th cav., co. I, May 25, 1864.
H. Moreland, 1st cav., co. F, May 25, 1864.
J. Duncan, sergt., 13th cav., co. K, May 27, 1864.
J. Dickinson, sergt., 1st cav., co. A, May 27, 1864.
H. Edwards, corp., 8th cav., co. K, May 27, 1864.
Lewis Simms, 11th cav., co. A, May 31, 1864.
R. C. Rose, corp., 8th cav., June 3, 1864.
J. W. Vellarms, 11th cav., co. C, June 3, 1864.
W. Rodges, 1st cav., co. F, June 3, 1864.
J. Anderson, 11th cav., co. D, June 3, 1864.
T. W. Hedge, 11th cav., co. C, June 3, 1864.
W. C. Coles, 1st cav., co. C, June 4, 1864.
G. Gretton, 11th cav., co. D, June 4, 1864.
F. J. Freeman, 8th cav., co. F, June 4, 1864.
J. Graves, 19th cav., co. C, June 6, 1864.
T. Dermodt, 13th cav., co. K, June 7, 1864.
J. Ferury, 11th cav., co. C, June 8, 1864.
J. E. Sublirton, serg. 1st cav., co. C, June 9, 1864.
C. A. Williams, 8th cav., co. C, June 10, 1864.
J. W. Sebastian, 45th cav., co. G, June 6, 1864.
T. Gallahan, 11th cav., co. A, June 7, 1864.
J. T. Sanders, 13th cav., co. E, June 7, 1864.
J. Westfall, 4th cav., co. D, June 7, 1864.
C. Stine, —cav., co. K, June 7, 1864.
J. Sandford, 11th cav., co K, June 8, 1864.
A. Lawman, 4th cav., co C, June 8, 1864.
J. Mickey, 46th cav., co. I, June 8, 1864.
J. E. Walsh 6th cav., co. L, June 8, 1864.
J. Hesser, 39th cav., co. D, June 9, 1864.
D. S. Bishop, 11th cav., co. A, June 10, 1864.
W. Lazzer, 1st cav., co. L, June 10, 1864.
W. Sanders, 11th cav., co. D, June 10, 1864.
M. Sweeney 5th cav., co. L, June 10, 1864.
G. Gilbert, 13th cav., co. K, June 11, 1864.
M. Orrlton, 11th cav., co. B June 11, 1864.
H. Clane, 11th cav., co. E, June 12, 1864.
J. H. Drake, 13th cav., co. K, June 13, 1864.
G. Hundley, 4th cav., co. C, June 13, 1864.
J. Wright, 1st cav., co. D, June 13, 1864.
W. Porter, 18th cav., co. L, June 13, 1864.
J. Litchford, 16th cav., co. B, June 13, 1864.
J. Shaley, 37th cav., co. G, June 14 1864.
J. Hanselwood, 16th cav., co. G, June 14, 1864.
S. Ide, 16th cav., co. H, June 14, 1864.
C. Shaw, 1st cav., co. D, June 15, 1864.
J. Mevir, 45th cav., co. D, June 14, 1864.
J. Hesmer, 9th cav., co. B, June 15, 1864.
G. Bowman, 11th cav., co. D June 16, 1864.
W. Martin, sergt., 7th cav., co. I, June 16, 1864.
J. Selmond, 16th cav., co. H, June 16, 1864.
W. Shank, 6th cav., co. B, June 17, 1864.
J. Sutton, 1st cav., co. —, June 17, 1864.
S. Bushon, 40th cav., co. K, June 17, 1864.
J. Patman, sergt., 11th cav., co. A, June 17, 1864.
E. Davis, corp., 3d cav. co. D, June 17, 1864.
D. Meldvan, 11th cav., co. E, June 18, 1864.
J. Imate, 11th cav., co. E, June 18, 1864.
W. Gilmery, 11th cav., co. G, June 18, 1864.
J. Winslan, 18th cav., co. C, June 14, 1864.
Chas. Hale, 12th cav., co. K, June 20th, 1864.
F. Dykeman, 47th cav., co. —, June 20, 1864.
W. Burnham, 1st cav., co. K, June 21, 1864.
B. Coz 6th cav., co. K, June 23, 1864.
C. Chippendale, 1st cav., co. —, June 23, 1864.
B. Loring, —cav., co. K, June 23, 1864.
A. Tudor, corp., 11th cav., co. A, June 23, 1864.
H. N Bray, corp., 9th cav., co. B, June 23, 1864.
J. Garlieb, 6th cav., co. I June 28, 1864.
F Bevo, 11th cav., co. F, June 25, 1864.
J Bersen, sergt. 9th cav., co. K, June 25, 1864.
W. O. Bernon, 11th cav., co. B June 26, 1864.
L. Oper, 6th cav., co. B, June 26, 1864.
J. Buchanan, 13th cav., co. F, June 26, 1864.
R. Browning, 6th cav., co. D, June 25, 1864.
J. Emery, 16th cav., co. I, June 27, 1864.
J. Gibson, 6th cav., co. L, June 27, 1864.
W. Wilds, 1st cav., co. H, June 27, 1864.
H. Southerland, 22d cav., co G, June 28, 1864.
O. Lape, 15th cav., co. H, June 27, 1864.
W. Miller, 20th cav., co. A, June 27, 1864.
W. Jeffries, 1st cav., co. A, June 27, 1864.
L. Yeager, sergt., 11th cav., co D, June 29, 1864.
S. Hilery, 1st cav., co. I, June 30, 1864.
B Davis, 5th cav., co. C, July 1, 1864.
T. Bells, 1st cav., co. D, July 1, 1864.
D. Bell, 11th cav., co. B, July 12, 1864.
J. T. Davis, 13th cav., co. A, July 13, 1864.
N. T. Lenableit, 13th cav., co. E, July 3, 1864.
R. Wise, 1st cav., co. B July 3, 1864.
J. Shaws, 11th cav., co. I, July 6, 1864.
J. Beard, sergt. 1st cav., co. G, July 9, 1864.
J. Mitchell, 12th cav., co. C, July 11, 1864.
W. Carter, 11th cav., co. H, July 11, 1864.
M. Brohy, 6th cav., co. I, July 12, 1864.
J. Henderson, 18th cav., co. B, July 13, 1864.
T. Lelle, 4th cav., co. D, July 15, 1864.
D. Adams, 1st cav., co. I, July 18, 1864.
S. Lee, 11th cav., co. A, July 16, 1864.
F. Sherman, 4th cav., co. A, July 19, 1864.
J. Wood, 11th cav., co. F, July 18, 1864.
J. Morgan, 4th cav., co. B, July 18, 1864.
F. Bailey, 4th cav., co. G, July 17, 1864.
W. G. Hall, 1st cav., co. A, July 17 1864.
P. Rooney, 2d cav., co. E, July 20, 1864.
B. Griffin, 11th cav., co. C, July 20, 1864.
J. Fortner, 9th cav., co. A, July 20, 1864.
S. Pullin, 2d cav., co. —, July 20, 1864.
W. B. Ley, 8th cav., co. L, July 23, 1864.
F. Sherman, 4th cav., co. D, July 23, 1864.
G. W. Fillers, 28th cav., co. A, July 21, 1864.
H. Peak, —cav., co. I, July 22, 1864.
J. Mosbley, 1st cav., co. D, July 23 1864.
J. Lanhart, 6th cav., co. G, July 23, 1864.
J. W. Emery, 12th cav., co. C, July 23, 1864.
J. M. Count, 4th cav., co. H, July 24, 1864.
J. Bonner 11th cav., co. C, July 24, 1864.
G. C. Davis, 13th cav., co. D, July 26, 1864.
J. Hooper, 1st cav., co. I, July 25, 1864.
H. Dunsmer, 11th cav., co. I, July 25, 1864.
J. Hekworth, 45th cav., co. D, July 26, 1864.
B. Priddle, Corp. 3d cav., co. F, July 28, 1864.
H. Hannah, 44th cav., co. A, July 28, 1864.
A. H Clark, 11th cav., co. I, July 27, 1864.
J. H. Rankin, Serg. 18th cav., co. G, July 27, 1864.
W. Pitman, 39th cav., co. D, July 30, 1864.
B. Smith, Corp. 5th cav., co A, July 29, 1864.
H. Hill, 1st cav., co. C, July 30, 1864.
H. Lee, 11th cav., co. K, July 30, 1864.
M. Finkstine, 1st cav., co. D, July 30, 1864.
W. F. Warren, 36th cav., co. K, July 31, 1864.
P. Hammentre, 6th cav., co. L, July 31, 1864.
R. Pollard, 18th cav., co. L, July 31, 1864.
M. Gasbrel, 4th cav., co. F, July 31, 1864.
H. Roberson, 11th cav., co. D, Aug. 1, 1864.
H. Hainebark, 11th cav., co E, Aug. 1, 1864.
J. Masters, 11th cav., co. A, Aug. 1, 1864.
J. Rhodes, 1st cav., co. I, Aug. 1, 1864.
J. McDonald, Serg. 4th cav., co. I, Aug. 1, 1864.
H DeLaney, 4th cav., co. H, Aug. 1, 1864.
Z. North, Serg.—cav., co. E, Aug. 21, 1864.
H. Wallace, 14th cav., co. F, Aug. 5, 1864.
W. Raines, 11th cav., co. I, Aug. 4, 1864.
B. Mitchell, 17th cav., co. K, Aug. 5, 1864.
G. Barger, 5th cav., co. I, Aug. 3, 1864.
J. Fay, 2d cav., co. G, Aug. 3, 1864.
H. H. Wells, 6th cav., co. K, Aug. 4, 1864.
W. Allen, co p., 11th cav., co. —, Aug. 4, 1864.
J. Chance, 1st cav., co. A, Aug. 5, 1864.
R. Durdero, 1st cav., co. F, Aug. 5, 1864.
— Chapman, 11th cav., co. H, Aug. 5, 1864.
S. Schmal, 4th cav., co. B, Aug. 5, 1864.
A. Blackman, 6th cav., co. B, Aug. 5, 1864.
J. Schoolman, corp., 1st cav., co. I, Aug. 5, 1864.
W. Baker, 2d cav., co. I, Aug. 6, 1864.
A. Aitkin, 39th cav., co. H, Aug. 6, 1864.
W. H. Rockwell, corp., 1st cav., co. G, Aug. 6, 1864.
A. Kenedy, corp., 1st cav., co. A, Aug. 6, 1864.
E. Hayne 1st cav., co. D, Aug. 6, 1864.
J. Beeler, 6th cav., co. B, Aug. 7, 1864.
J. Grammont, 1st cav., co. K, Aug. 7, 1864.
J. H. Stamper, 16th cav., co. G, Aug. 7, 1864.
T. Hames, 13th cav., co. D, Aug. 8, 1864.
P. Dermeiz, 5th cav., co. F, Aug. 8, 1864.
C. Warrington, 16th cav., co. E, Aug. 11, 1864.
H. Bowman, 11th cav., co. A, Aug. 11, 1864.
C. Gerter, 4th cav., co. G, Aug. 10, 1864.
W. H. Smith, corp., 6th cav., co. E, Aug. 11, 1864.
J. Eubacks, 1st cav., co. A, Aug. 11, 1864.
S. Faber, 27th cav., co. D, Aug. 12, 1864.
J. H. Daily, sergt. 11th cav., co. A, Aug. 13, 1864.
J. Knapp, 6th cav., co. M, Aug. 11, 1864.
H. Bream, 1st cav., co. G, Aug. 14, 1864.
J. Inman, 34th cav., co. A, Aug. 16, 1864.
L. C. Paisley, sergt., 11th cav., co. B, Aug. 15, 1864.
P. C. Welch, 5th cav., co. G, Aug. 15, 1864.
L. Roberts, 1st cav., co. K, Aug. 15, 1864.
A. Gullett, 40th cav., co. H, Aug. 15, 1864.
J. Worth, 6th cav., co. H, Aug. 16, 1864.
L. Hatfield, 1st cav., co. F, Aug. 15, 1864.
L. Smith, 5th cav., co. F, Aug. 16, 1864.
P. Kressel, 4th cav., co. K, Aug. 17, 1864.
R. Rieff, 1st art., Aug. 17, 1864.
R. Rickey, 1st cav., co. K, Aug. 17, 1864.
J. Lewis, 2d cav., co. C, Aug. 17, 1864.
H. Antolls, corp., 11th cav., co. B, Aug. 18, 1864.
H. Wenier, 11th cav., co. F, Aug. 18, 1864.
W. Hendrin, 11th cav., co. F, Aug. 19, 1864.
W. H. Templeton, corp., 11th cav., co. B, Aug. 20,1864.
Geo. Tapp, 13th cav., co. I, Aug. 20, 1864.
P. L. Stevens, sergt., 12th cav., co. G, Aug. 20, 1864.
W. Freedman, 11th cav., co. E, Aug. 20, 1864.
R. Shrewsbury, 1st cav., co. K, Aug. 20, 1864.
M. Courter, 22d cav., co. B, Aug. 21, 1864.
J. Tracy, 11th cav., co. I, Aug. 23, 1864.
J. Boston, 29th cav., co. E, Aug. 23, 1864.
W. P. Fierge, 6th cav., co. D, Aug. 23, 1864.
W. H. Prulle, 1st cav., co. F, Aug. 22, 1864.
H. S Arnette, 13th cav., co. A, Aug. 26, 1864.
J. M. Bonner, 1st cav., co. H, Aug. 26, 1864.
J. Featherstone, co. p., 6th cav., co. G, Aug. 26, 1864.
A. A. White, 7th cav., co. I, Aug. 26, 1864.
J. Thop, 4th cav., co. K, Aug. 26, 1864.
Chas. Munn, 4th cav., co. K, Aug. 27, 1864.
J. Wilson, 11th cav., co. D, Aug. 27, 1864.
J. Feltz, 4th cav., co. G, Aug. 23, 1864.
— Landers, co., 50th cav., co. I, Aug. 28, 1864.
J. D. Ison, sergt., 11th cav., co. I, Aug. 29, 1864.
R. Tucker, 17th cav., co. G, Aug. 29, 1864.
H. Rogers, 12th cav., co. A, August 30, 1864.
F. Pape, corp., 5th cav., co. D, Aug. 6, 1864.
A. Johnson, 10th cav., co. K, Aug. 30, 1864.
S. Jenkins, 6th cav., co. L, Aug. 30, 1864.
J. Justice, 39th cav., co. F, Sept. 3, 1864.
J. Woodward, 6th cav., co. D, Sept. 3, 1864.
J. W. Wells, 13th cav., co. H, Sept. 3, 1864.
W. James, 6th cav., co. —, 1864.
B. Graham, 1st cav., co. —, 1864.
W. Lurker, 1st cav., co. —, 1864.
E. McCarty, 6th cav., co. —, 1864.
P. Hiles, 4th cavalry, 1864.
J. Gay, 4th cav., co. —, 1864.
D. Pate, 4th cav., co. —, 1864.
P. Hicks, 11th cav., co. —, 1864.
C. Coyle, 11th cav., co. —, 1864.
C. Keyles, 14th cav., co. —, 1864.
J. Patterson, 5th cav., co. —, 1864.
J. Bynete, 6th cav., co. —, 1864.
H. McCarty, co. —, 1864.
T. Sutton, co. —, 1864.
G. Swan, co. —, 1864.
F. J. Lit[illegible], 1864.
W. McCoy, co. —, 1864.
D. Ward, co. —, 1864.
J. Shields, co. —, 1864.
C. D. Gray, co. —, 1864.
D. Wes[illegible], 1864.
F. M. Pin[illegible], 1864.
J. Gelson, co. —, 1864.
B. Mas[illegible], 1864.
C. McCa[illegible], 1864.
S. Wier, co. —, 1864.
M. J. Ballston, Sept. 23, —
J. Knowles, 11th cav., co. B, March 27, 1864.
J. Hyronomus, 23, 1864.
J. Brown, 10th cav., co. —, 1864.
H. Wagoner, 1st cav., co. —, 24, 1864.
W. D. Jarvis, 24, 1864.
J. Mason, 24, 1861.
M. Boyd, 13th cav., 1864.
J. M. Isabel, 3d cav., 25, 1865.
W. Lockard, 6th cav., co. D, April 26, 1864.
W. J. Gill, 4th cav., 26, 1864.
J. A. Tucker, 1st cav., co. D, April 26, 1864.
J. Wynnemuss, 13th cav., co. —, April 26, 1864.
F. Robey, 11th cav., co. E, Oct. 1, 1864.
W. Dalton, 5th cav., co. E, Oct. 1, 1864.
B. Sanders, 4th cav., co. F, Oct. 1, 1864.
L. Marshall, 1st cav., co. I, Oct. 1, 1864.
W. Sanny, 5th cav., co. D, Oct. 1, 1864.
H. M. Byron, sergt., 1st cav., co. I, Oct. 2,

tion regarding $50,000,000 of legal tender notes, thus giving assurance of a determination to exert influence and authority in favor of an early return to specie payments; also expressing emphatically the conviction of the necessity of prompt but cautious movements in the direction of a curtailment of currency, and therefore entering in advance an emphatic protest against every appeal that may be made to Congress at the approaching session to increase the issue of National Bank currency beyond the three million authorized, or the issue of a single dollar more paper money in any form; also that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

Speeches were made Rev. Dr. Fletcher and Senor Ambuja, Brazilian Minister. Mr. Fletcher said that after laboring thirteen years to establish a line of steamers between Brazil and the United States, he had come to congratulate them and to be congratulated that it was accomplished.

Sentiments of cordial sympathy was expressed by the Brazilian Minister. His remarks met response in every heart.

It was then resolved to print 1,000 copies of the speeches of both gentlemen, together with the memorial received from the Rio de Janeiro Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

Secretary McCulloch to-day promulgated a statement of the public debt, as it appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st of October, 1865. The recapitulations show the following debt: Bearing interest in coin, $1,161,137,-691 80; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $11,916 119,787 46; debt on which interest has ceased, $187,392,009; debt bearing no interest, $386,6[illegible]859 51; total amount outstanding, $27,-468,547,[illegible]; total interest, $138,988 076 59, of which $676,703,405 is in coin and $712,677,180 in lawful money. The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows: Two-year 5 per cent, $325,389,010; United States notes, old, $30,920-000; United States notes, new, $427,798,469; compound interest notes, $173,012,141. Total, $655,709,061.

The following is the amount in the Treasury: In coin $34 554,967 15; in currency $33,800,-591 64; total $68,355,786 40; fractional currency on hand $260,007,469 66. A contrast of the October statement with that of September shows a reduction of the public debt of $47,000,000, and also a reduction of legal tenders of over $44,000,000 In the October statement there is also a new feature, namely: the amount outstanding in 5 20 bonds and exchanges under the act of March 30, 1865. Nearly four millions and a half of these are payable after five and redeemable in twenty years from November 1st, 1865, at 6 per cent in coin. The temporary loan at 4 per cent is $612,728, at 5 per cent is $3,130,671, and at 6 per cent is $7,185,396. Certificates of indebtedness bearing 6 per cent interest amount to $55,905,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult. The Emperor Maximilian has established maratime prefectures. The provisional capitals are Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and Mazatlan.

The advices from Mexico contain reports of various skirmishes at different points between the imperialists and the Juarists, but no battle of real importance has taken place.

The World's special says: Orders have been issued from the War Department, under date of Oct. 28 to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences of a number of enlisted men and others tried by court-martial upon various charges and sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of years.

The World's Havana correspondence of the 28th, says: An attack was made upon the railroad at Tejira, Mexico, by a party of 400 guerrillas. The trains were detained and the passengers taken some miles from the station, where the Spanish, Mexican, German and American travelers were released and the French civilians were detained. No doubt they have shot one-fourth of these persons. American passengers, not identified with the politics of the country, are unmolested.

NEW YORK, Nov 2.

Since the end of the war, the Navy Department has exhibited great activity in fitting out vessels for service in foreign waters. In the Mediterranean we have six vessels, and four more almost ready; in the Brazilian Squadron six vessels, and two more nearly ready; East India Squadron, three vessels; on the Atlantic coast, seven vessels; in the Gulf Squadron, thirteen vessels; in the Mississippi Squadron, six vessels, and a number of iron-clads at Mound City; eleven vessels belong to the practice squadron at Annapolis, Md.; twenty-two vessels used as transports, etc. Total number of vessels in the service, 101; number of guns, 1,115.

The Post's Washington special says: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had an interview yesterday with the President, and Mr. Johnson was very frank in the statement of his purposes. He declared that no State lately in rebellion ought to be permitted to resume her former status and position in the Union until she shall have adopted the Constitutional Amendment and extended protection to freedmen.

NEW YORK, Nov 2.

A call has been made for a national convention of tobacco dealers on the 22d of November, [illegible] for securing legislation concerning [illegible] interests.

The 1st battalion of the 14th United States [illegible], which sailed on Wednesday for San Francisco, will be followed by the 3d [illegible] on steamers, on the 10th. The residue of the regiment will leave on the 20th inst.

Col. John O'Mahoney, President of the Fenians, denies that he ever made a statement to the correspondent of the London Times, as the latter alleges. There is much activity at the Fenian headquarters in this city.

The Herald says an order, supplementary to one noticed a few days ago, has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy directing all our iron-clad vessels now lying idle to be put in order and got ready for sea at the earliest possible [illegible].

The Tribune's Washington special says: A [illegible] of colored men of Norfolk, Va., have combined to purchase a farm of 1,000 acres for [illegible] on Currituck Sound, twenty miles from Norfolk. They expect to cut it up into forty farms of twenty-five acres each.

The National Freedman's Saving Bank already had deposits exceeding $250,000, and as the Government pays off the colored troops the amount grows rapidly.

The Herald's special says: A letter was received at the Indian Bureau from Fort Sully, dated Oct. 10, which says, that, while most favorable treaties have been consummated with several of the prominent tribes of that section at a full council of war, the treaties with the Indians of Dacotah will necessarily have to be delayed until May or June next, owing to the lateness of the present season, which is devoted to the grand hunt. All the tribes are represented as being anxious to treat with the Government.

The Times's special says: Judge Patterson, of Tennessee, United States Senator elect from that State, and his wife, daughter of President Johnson, the lady who does the honors at the White House, and their son, with Franklin Johnson, aged four years, the youngest son of the President, left on Monday night for Vermont, where it is intended to place the boys in a university. The distinguished party were in a special government car attached to the regular through train.

A Cabinet meeting was held at noon to-day. All the members were present. There is little or no doubt but the Adams-Russell correspondence of the Alabama piracies was under consideration and that the reply of Seward to Russell was read at the meeting, and duly considered, though in some quarters it is declared that the dispatch to Minister Adams went out in to day's steamer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Times's Washington special of the 2d says: General Briscoe's case is still before the Secretary of War.

Brigadier General Hy. A. Barnum, formerly of the 20th army corps, and now commanding one of the districts of the Department of the East, has been brevetted Major-General of volunteers.

Secretary McCulloch and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have under consideration a circular regulating trade between the United States and Canada. It will be issued in a day or two.

The Tunisian Embassy entertained a large number of officers last night in this city.

The records in the Wertz case reached the President this evening, but have not been acted upon.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington, the 2d, says: The conservative people take heart at the prevalent rumors in reference to the sentence of Wertz. Statements are made that the President has the Andersonville jailor case under close advisement, with a view to mitigate as much as possible his punishment.

Since Wertz's trial did not bring out as much as was expected to implicate the rebel authorities in the Andersonville atrocities, it was a sort of a failure according to the views of the radicals; and those who claim to know the feelings of the executive authorities say that Wertz's punishment will not be death by hanging.

The Tribune's special says Wertz lately has been fed on hospital diet. At the Old Capitol yesterday he was put back upon the regular army ration in consequence of the surgeon pronouncing him recovered. When breakfast was presented he flew into a great passion and pronounced the feeding of a prisoner with such food an outrage upon him and a disgrace to a great nation.

Freedmen's affairs on the western frontier of Arkansas are represented as unfavorable.

Garrett Davis and Brutus Clay, of Kentucky, having sued Generals Palmer and Brisbin for abducting slaves, a counter suit has been brought before the Freedmen's Bureau against Davis and Clay for holding blacks to labor without pay, in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is understood that General Longstreet, who arrived in Washington on Wednesday, is anxiously desirous of obtaining a pardon in order that he may be a candidate for the Governorship of his State or be president of an express company.

One hundred females and two hundred and twenty-one males were discharged from the Treasury Department on Wednesday partly from lack of work and partly to make vacancies for soldiers Similar discharges followed yesterday from Gen. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the district of the East.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

A special to the World from Washington says: The Navy Department has ordered by telegraph that the sea race will take place between the Algonquin and Winooski as soon as the former's engines can be put in order.

The Postoffice Department yesterday transferred the great Southern mail to Richmond on the Fredericksburg and Potomac line, by which it reaches Richmond some hours sooner than by any other route

Gen. Spinner to-day decided that the tax upon deposits of a defaulting National Bank Company ceases the moment the bank fails to pay its liabilities. Up to the present time, but one has failed.

The Richmond correspondent of the Herald states that B. Fabian, charged with frauds in the New York Custom-house, has been arrested there. It is alleged that he was connected with recent unlawful shipments of alcohol.

Paymaster Binney has been offered the alternative of restoring to the Government certain funds and being honorably discharged, or to take the chance of a trial.

The Herald's Washington special says that instructions have been issued by the War Department to stop all sales of army wagons and everything else in the line of transportation. These directions are received as indicating that an emergency may soon arise when army wagons will again be required.

Judge Gray, of Texas, received from the Executive a pardon last night. The document being indorsed with the statement that it had been granted at the request of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the occasion of the late visit of Henry Ward Beecher to Washington, Secretary Stanton presented him with a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for his son who is serving as 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Regular Army.

The Herald's Washington special says: Great complaint is made of the quality of the rations issued to United States troops in Texas, the climate and bad food having a pernicious effect upon the army in that State.

The special Mexican correspondent of the Tribune writes that Mr. Valasques De Leon, Minister of State, has given up his position.

Mr. Raninez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and assumes the duties of Minister of State.

Martin Castello has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor has decreed the foundation of the National Theater. The rainy season has ended. The campaign against the guerrillas will open vigorously.

The first branch of the Chalco Railway, between Mexico and Flambaya, was inaugurated in the presence of the Emperor and Empress.

The Tribune's special says: Only 300 bids were received by the Post-office Department yesterday to supply 800 routes advertised to be let in the Southern States.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has prepared a letter of inquiry for manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the Union requesting them to inform the Department as soon as practicable the amount of raw cotton consumed by them yearly from 1860 up to the present time. These reports will exhibit the fluctuations in the cotton market during the last four years of the rebellion.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Oct. 28.

Gov. Johnson sent a message to the Convention, strongly urging the repudiation of the State war debt.

The Mississippi Legislature has appointed a Joint Committee to petition the President to pardon Jacob Thompson.

The House invited Ex Gov. Clarke to address them. He declined on the ground of being a paroled prisoner. He says he trusts to soon see Mississippi restored to the full enjoyment of equal political rights with her sister States under the flag of the Union.

A difficulty of some duration between Capt. Peck, Provost Marshal of the Freedmen's Bureau, of Copiah county, Miss., and Col. Drury Brown, sheriff of the county, in which Gov. Sharkey and the civil courts had intervened, resulted in Capt Peck, who had been sent to jail by the court, appealing to Gen. Osterhaus, who sent back the negro troops to the county whence they had been withdrawn, taking possession of the jail, and releasing Capt. Peck and placing the Colonel under close military surveillance.

JACKSON, MISS, Nov. 2.

The bill to abolish the Special Court of Equity, established by Gov. Sharkey, has passed the House over the Governor's veto, and will pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The National Republican has the following:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 1.

The following highly interesting dispatch from the President of the United States has been received by Governor Johnson:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1865.

James Johnson, Provisional Governor, Milledgeville:

Your dispatch has been received. The people of Georgia should not hesitate one single moment in repudiating every single dollar of debt contracted for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the Government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people that are loyal and in the Union to pay a debt that was made to take them out and subverting the Constitution of the United States. I do not believe that the great mass of the people of the State of Georgia, when left uninfluenced, will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on them the past and present suffering—the result of the rebellion. Those who invested their capital in the creation of this debt,—and it is one of the inevitable results of the rebellion—though it may seem hard to them, it should at once be made known, at home and abroad, that no debt, contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Government, can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose. (Signed.)

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Atlanta, from London, arrived last night, and was ordered to the lower quarantine in consequence of sickness among her passengers. It is rumored at Staten Island that eight deaths occurred on board of her from cholera.

Dr. Burdell, quarantine surgeon, reports that 15 deaths by cholera occurred out of 50 or 60 cases on board the steamer Atlanta on the passage from Brest. There are also a few cases of small pox on board the steamer Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Later accounts from the cholera-steamship Atlanta state that the passengers of the Atlanta, numbering 552, were principally Germans, excepting the cabin passengers, of whom there were 48. The vessel had taken nearly all the latter on board at London and part of the steerage passengers, but she stopped at Havre, where more passengers were received. The persons who brought the cholera on board came from Havre. On the first day after the Atlanta went to sea, one of them, a child, was attacked, and died the following day. Others became sick immediately, but the disease was confined to the steerage. None of the cabin passengers were in the least degree effected by it. The cases of sickness, numbered as is reported elsewhere, from fifty to sixty, and there were fifteen deaths.

The steerage passengers on the Atlanta did not know until they arrived at this port that the disease among them was the cholera. Some of the most intelligent among them suspected it, but the physician carefully withheld the information from them, fearing the effect of the excitement. It is thought that this accounts for the fact that only fifteen of the five hundred persons who were exposed to the disease died of it. The passengers manifested very little anxiety. They did not seem to be much alarmed even after they learned the nature of the epidemic of which they were suffering The dead were buried soon after they breathed their last. They were not in any case kept more than an hour. The assistant health officer was conducted to the steerage of the Atlanta between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening. There was no light except that which came from a lantern, and only one of the passengers could be seen at a time. They were not separated, but were in the berths as they had been placed when taking passage. Nine or ten were sick. Two of the number were in a state of convalescence. Others were in the first stages of the cholera. There were no unusual sights, but a few persons were groaning. This afternoon the assistant health officer ordered the Atlanta to the lower bay, where she now is, fifteen miles from this city.

The hospital ship, known as the Florence Nightingale, has been ordered to her station, and patients will be removed to her and treated on board.

LATER.—Intelligence is from Dr. Walzer, who has charge of the patients on the Atlanta. The number of deaths up to 3 o'clock P. M. is nineteen. The number of cases on board at that time was more than twenty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Europe, from Havre, has arrived.

The steamer Empire City arrived from Troy, at 11 P. M., and reports the arrival, on the 30th, of the steamers Edward Everett and Gen. Barnes. They were to sail on the 31st for Morehead City. Among the passengers on the Empire City are eight of the crew, and two of the passengers of the lost steamer Republic, viz: Passengers—Captain B F. Ryce 20th New York Battery, and Mrs. Connery. Crew—Edward Ryan, second mate; P. Fleming, Charles Collins, and N. Nash, firemen; J Quinn and J. Creelin, seamen, and J. Wells, and P. Maloney.

Captain Ryce reports that he left the vessel with the 10 others above-named in the Captain's gig, a small four-oared boat, in company with three other larger boats. They became separated at night. At times the boat was half full of water, and they remained four nights and three days without food or water, at the mercy of the waves, and their sufferings were terrible. They were about giving up hope, when a sail hove in sight, and they were picked up by the schooner Harper, Captain Combs, from Brockport, and taken to Hilton Head, and although exhausted and much weakened when rescued, owing to the careful attention received while on board the schooner and at Hilton Head, they are now doing well.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The daily papers are calling upon the city government to have the city cleaned and put in a condition to resist the ravages of the cholera as much as possible. In a large portion of the city, tenement houses are densely crowded and in a horrible condition If the cholera comes among us, it is feared the mortality will be very great.

The Herald publishes a letter from George C. Powell, father of the assassin Payne, dated Live Oak, Florida, September 30th. This is the first direct intelligence from Payne's family. Powell says his son was born April 22, 1844; that he experienced religion when twelve years old, and lived a pious life up to the time of his enlistment in the rebel army. He says his son was always kind and tender hearted, but determined in all his undertakings.

The loss of Binninger & Co. by the fire yesterday is $15 000.

The case of Colonel Allen, who sued General Ortega for expenses incurred in the Mexican emigration scheme, was in court to-day. Much contradictory testimony was given. No decision was made.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe special says a fleet of vessels, consisting of the gunboats Vanderbilt and Powhattan, the sloop-of war Tuscarora, and the monitor Monadnock, is momentarily expecting to leave here for the Pacific. They first go to St Thomas, thence to San Francisco, and from there to the assigned rendezvous on the Pacific coast. All the vessels are in splendid sailing condition, and the officers and crews are in excellent spirits at speedily entering on the long and interesting cruise before them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The foreign files received by the steamer Java say that the London Times favors the appointment of Gladstone to the Premiership. It says that the country has a right to expect the services of men who have attained, but not passed the period of their full intellectual vigor.

Lord Russel is 73 years of age. He has exhausted the various offices, and he has received the highest honors the crown can bestow, and his aspirations may now be fairly settled.

Lord Clarendon, who may be considered as another candidate for the office, is some years younger than Lord Russell, but, though an experienced and able diplomatist, his official life has probably made him more conversant with the ways and manners of foreigners than of his own countrymen, and he has at least given no proof that he possesses those sympathies with English ideas and habits which Lord Palmerston so pre-eminently displayed, and without which no Minister can be popular in this country.

The London Daily Telegraph says: The members of Lord Palmerston's family were by no means prepared for so abrupt a termination of his illness, and gives the following account of his last moments: His state of mind, up to the last, remained unclouded. He was in full possession of his faculties, and suffered very little pain, but there came a lassitude over him which prevented any effort or wish to converse. Questions put to him were either disregarded or answered by a look or sign. A silence, half imposed by weariness and half of his own inclination, possessed him. On the day before his death, however, when in a dose preceeding a change, his mind was evidently still amid its old associations, for he was heard to murmur, as in a dream, "The treaty with Belgium, yes; read me that sixth clause again." But, at last, a perfectly peaceful demise crowned the long and severe healthfulness of his life, and he sank gently away, and, like the flickering of an expiring lamp, went out rather than died, and they hardly knew in the death-chamber at what moment the statesman, whose name had been on every page of our history for the last fifty years, ceased to be with the living. The widow of the Premier has been cheered by the cordial sympathy of the Queen. Her Majesty, when the news of the seizure of her first minister was conveyed to her, instantly wrote her, expressing her concern, and requesting to be kept informed of the Premier's state; and when the worst intelligence reached Balmoral she wrote to assure Lady P. of her heartfelt and deep sympathy with her under this deep trial.

The Daily News says: We cannot, perhaps, appreciate the peculiar merits of Lord Palmerston's character better than by contrasting him with two yet greater men whom death within a year has struck down. Richard Cobden, penetrated and mastered by the idea of a great truth, gave his life to make it triumph over every opposition. Abraham Lincoln, not thus strong, feeling the weight of principle, yet shrank from putting it in action till circumstances forced him to act. Lord Palmerston, who filled a larger space in the world's field of view than either, leaves less by which he will be known than either, for there never was a principle to which he devoted himself. There were many that he supported, but it never was because, in his eyes, they were right, but because there were convenient expressions of an irresistible public opinion. Though he aided in the triumph of many, there are none with which his name will be associated.

The Morning Star remarks on the event as the closing of a whole era in the history of England: The Paris press, anticipating speedy reforms as a consequence as a premier's death, says the old policy will be interred in Lord Palmerston's tomb, and the hour of democracy will soon strike in liberal England the statesman who would succeed to the heritage of Lord Palmerston must have the courage to become the Robert Peel of universal suffrage.

A meeting of the holders of the rebel cotton loan was held in London on the 18th of October for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed on the 4th of September. The committee reported the amount of bonds in circulation at £2,400,000.

They had submitted the case to Mr. Fleming, Queen's Counsel, who gave a long and elaborate opinion, contending for the doctrine of State Rights, and said that three of the Confederate States had not lost their existence as independent States before the contraction of the loan, and he thinks there is no ground upon which the original validity can be successfully called in question.

If his views are correct, then the United States, having taken the property of the Confederate States, is subject to the charge of the loan. That which has become the property of the United States, continues liable to the charge, in his opinion. The Committee remarked that the opinion of Mr. Fleming on the case leaves no doubt that, sooner or later, either the United States or the States which formed the Confederacy, will recognize and pay the loan.

The Herald's dispatch from Toronto, C. W., dated the 3d, says: The Fenian excitement still continues quiet. A number of private soldiers are under arrest for sympathy with the Fenians. The city and approaches are picketed. Many Americans are preparing to leave for the States. Numbers of Orangemen are arriving for the defense of this district.

The Canadian Brotherhood have a fast steamer ready for armament.

It is reported that a number of officials of the Government are engaged in a conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

A special meeting of the Health Commission was held at noon to-day, in consequence of the reported presence of the cholera. The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a memorial petitioning the General Government for the use of the lands of Sandy Hook for quarantine, represent the necessity of rigid quarantine in several of the ports of the country to guard against the introduction of cholera, and that the authorities of New York are without the proper place to establish a quarantine to meet the anticipated emergency in this dilemma. They earnestly request the General Government to grant, for a temporary quarantine ground, so much of the lands as shall be necessary, now owned by the Government at Sandy Hook in the lower bay. The memorial was adopted. Drs. Sayre and Erson, and Mayor Cleveland were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and lay the matter before the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

An application to the Comptroller of the Currency for the establishment of a national bank at New Orleans, with a capital of $100,-000, has been granted.

The War Department has promulgated the sentence against Captain James Money, of the 19th United States infantry, charged with enlisting, attesting, and inspecting in January and February last while on recruiting service in New York city, Peter Ryan, Michael Kearney, and eleven other persons, and severally crediting them falsely to more towns in the State of New York at the same time, and receiving corruptly for each recruit a credit of $615 from bounty brokers.

The sentence of the Court is that Captain Mooney be dishonorably dismissed from service and pay a fine of three thousand dollars. The Secretary of War approves the sentence but remits the fine.

There is a lull in the pardoning business. Among those whose warrants await the signature of the President are Roger A. Pryor and Robt. Ould Among the latest applications is that of Major-General Jno. Withers, of Alabama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The Tribune's Washington special says that during the month of October last the Prize Bureau of the Treasury Department adjusted three thousand eight hundred and sixty naval claims, involving over nine millions of dollars.

The collector for the district of South Carolina reports fourteen cotton manufacturing firms within his district.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a large amount of fractional currency issued.

The World's special says: A protracted Cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were present, having under consideration our foreign affairs.

Secretary Seward entertained the Tunisian embassy at his residence on Thursday. The Cabinet was present.

The Government will probably take early action on the recent proclamation by Maximilian instructing the assassination of every prisoner taken by his forces

WASHINGTON, November 3.

The Comptroller of the national currency has just called the attention of National Banks to the provisions of the law requiring them to provide for the redemption of their notes. He is determined that action in the matter shall be taken as speedily as possible. Some of the banks have already taken the hint, and are sending their notes here for cancellation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3

The case of Lieut. Rohrer, charged with gigantic frauds on the Navy Department, in the enlistment of sailors and marines at Baltimore, will come up before the Military Commission to day.

An order from the War Department dissolved the Greene Military Commission just as it was about to take up the trial of Captain Pettit, the Alexandria jailor.

It is not probable that Pettit will be brought to trial, inasmuch as some of the evidence necessary to convict him would implicate prominent parties now out of service who cannot afford to stand ill with the public.

The occupant of the house in Washington where President Lincoln died has made a claim for damage done to the room and furniture on the night of the assassination. Relic hunters would buy the furniture at a high price. Large numbers visit Ford's Theater daily.

Ninety-six volunteer medical officers were breveted on Thursday by special order.

The Monumental Association has commissioned Dr. Macgowan to solicit contributions of Lapidarium stones from Asiatic countries. The Association is determined to complete the monument as soon as practicable.

ST. LOUIS, Nov 4.

Governor Fletcher's message was read in the Legislature yesterday. The total receipts of the Treasury for the year ending September 30th are two millions four hundred sixty-three thousand nine hundred and nine dollars. Total expenditures, one million eight hundred fifty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars. Balance, six hundred nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven, five sixths of which are Union military bonds and other issues of the State. The total bonded debt of the State, exclusive of the bonds loaned to railroads, is sixty hundred and two thousand, four hundred and ten thousand of which was matured in 1862 and 1863. Two hundred and sixty thousand of these bonds have been exchanged for new twenty-year bonds, and those taken up have been cancelled. The total amount of State bonds issued to railroads, including bonds guaranted by the State, twenty-three millions, on which unpaid interest to next January will amount to six millions three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, or a million three hundred and seven thousand dollars per annum. The Governor recommends that measures be adopted for the payment of this interest as speedily as possible; also, that which may accrue hereafter. The total war debt of the State amounts to a little over seven millions, for the payment of which the Governor confidently hopes Congress will provide. The Governor treats the railroad question at considerable length, congratulates the State on the completion of the Pacific Road, and recommends the sales of the Southwest Branch and Iron Mountain roads, so that private enterprise may finish the former to the southwest corner of the State and connect with the system of roads in South Kansas, thence to Galveston, Texas, and the latter to Columbus, Ky., to connect with the Mississippi roads to Mobile and New Orleans.

The Governor thinks lands can be sold to parties who will carry out this plan. The establishment of an Agricultural College, Military School, and an additional aid to the State University, and other educational instructions, was recommended by Governor Moyes Also some changes in the new Constitution, the most important of which are, that no Union soldier who was honorably discharged from the service shall be required to take the oath of loyalty except as provided in 13th section, that trustees and all officers of corporations in which neither the United States nor this State, nor county, city, or town thereof, is interested as stockholder, creditor, and contributor; also all teachers in schools, not endowed nor supported by the United States, this State, or any county, city, or town thereof, shall be exempt from the requirements of the second article. The question of the right of the people to make laws requiring the ecclesiastical functionaries to take the oath of loyalty being before the United States Supreme Court, the Governor makes no suggestion in regard to the constitutional requirement relating thereto.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Within the past few days property of great value in London county, Va., which had been libeled and condemned under the confiscation act and set apart for the use of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen, has been released by the Bureau, and the orders restoring it to the owners have been delivered.

Official notice was delivered by our Minister at London, on the 17th of March, to the British Government of the Reciprocity Treaty, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, in conformity with provisions of treaty and joint resolutions of Congress, approved January 13, 1865.

Collectors of Customs and others are therefore officially instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the operations of the treaty will cease on the expiration of the twelve months from the time of which the notice was given.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The following is a statement of the coinage at the United States mint at Philadelphia during the month of October, 1865: Total number of pieces 3,315,617, valued at $367,900 96.

The Post's Washington dispatch says: The estimates for the next fiscal year will be about $100,000,000. The expenses at the pesent time exceed this rate, but are steadily reducing.

General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen in Alabama, is here to consult with the President in reference to colored schools in Mobile, which some of the white inhabitants determined to break up.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: We were last evening informed by a gentleman from Princes Anne, Somerset county, Md., that a very excited state of feeling exists in that town and vicinity in relation to the registration law and coming election on Tuesday, and trouble is apprehended in consequence. Our informant states that the commissioners of the county are men who have been noted for their disloyalty, two of the three being unqualified and unregistered voters. They have appointed men for judges at the coming election who are all disqualified voters—except in one district alone—by violating the registry law and allowing all person to vote, disqualified as well as qualified. He also says it is impossible to display the national flag in that locality, as the halyards have been repeatedly cut. It is thought by Union men generally that there will be rioting at the polls, as those opposed to the registry law have threatened to seize the ballot-box.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.

The pardon of John Overton, said to be the wealthiest man in Tennessee, was received by Gov. Brownlow some days since. Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, declines to recognize it, or to restore to Overton his property. The previous order of the United States District Court was likewise not complied with. Gen. Fisk has gone in person to Washington to investigate the matter, and Mr. Overton left for the same place this evening.

Cotton dull and prices from 45@46c. The market has a downward tendency. Fifteen bales were the total sales to-day.

The river is at a stand, with 20 inches on the Harpeth shoals.

The Chambers of Commerce of Nashville and Memphis, Governor Brownlow, and the members of the Legislature had a grand banquet at the St. Cloud Hotel last night. Speeches were made by Governor Brownlow, Hon. Jordan Stokes, Neil S Brown, Judge Brown, Gen. Fisk, Hon. H. Harrison, the Mayor of Nashville, Matt. Brown, and others. The festivities were prolonged till 4 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The quarantine commissioners this afternoon passed resolutions enforcing a rigid quarantine on all vessels arriving from this date from Havre, London, and Southampton, ports in the Mediterranean, and all other cholera points. No deaths have occurred on board the Atlanta since yesterday up to this afternoon. All the sick are to be removed to a hospital ship. The disease is of a mild type.

The Richmond Republican of yesterday says that 150 colored emigrants for Liberia sailed last Tuesday.

The Washington Republican says over thirty witnesses have been subpœnaed by the Government in the case of Capt. Pettitt. Most of them have arrived in Washington.

In the case of Col. Allen versus the Mexican General Ortega, affidavits were read yesterday showing on the part of the latter no authorization by him of the course pursued by the former to enlist men for the Mexican Colonels Wilson and Farnsworth. Gen. Butterfield and others testified that they were assured by Ortega that Allen had acted without authority, and J. J. Sheffy testified being employed by Allen, whom he discovered falsifying. Several affidavits testified to the bad character of Allen and his confederates, some of whom were bounty brokers. Allen made counter affidavits, and the court took the papers for decision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The officer in charge of the steamer Atlanta reports the vessel in a dirty, filthy condition. She had over 500 passengers, with seven cases of cholera and five of small-pox on board. The list of deaths shows the victims to have been nearly all Germans, including six children. The passengers who had small-pox are all convalescent. The Atlanta will be detained a month or two in quarantine.

The President has urged upon the authorities a reduction of the estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest sums.

The regulations are being prepared for the collection of the tariff on the frontier after the termination of the reciprocity treaty. The prospects for the new treaty are doubtful.

There is no panic in the city about the cholera. It is the general subject of conversation. Great indignation is felt against the authorities that the streets and tenement houses are permitted to be filthy.

The World's Kingston (Jamaica) letter of the 15th ult. states that the principal cause of the outbreak among the negroes was owing to the response from the Government, in answer to a petition for relief from financial grievances, virtually telling them to go to work. Also that several negroes from the United States have disseminated pernicious ideas among the ignorant blacks, and the influx of a large number of brutal negroes from St. Domingo. Several white men and women in St. Elizabeth parish have been horribly murdered, and the utmost terror reigns in Black river and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Where colonies of freedmen exist in the South, it is such points as the relief system of the Freedmen's Bureau has reached. The mortality among the freedmen, as shown by official returns to the Bureau, has so extended as to take in a number of these colonies. The mortality has been speedily reduced to four per cent by the medical assistance of the Bureau.

Advices from Barcelona, Spain, say the cholera there is diminishing rapidly, and hopes are entertained that it will soon disappear.

Our Consul at Nuremburg states that the reports of the cholera having appeared in that city are untrue. Not a single case has occurred, nor was it believed that the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance in Germany at all, with the exception of a few cases reported in Altenburg.

A delegation of the Sioux and Fox Indians arrived here to-day, and are soon to have an interview with the President on affairs connected with the welfare of their respective tribes.

The Pacific squadron will consist of the following-named vessels: Powhattan, Shomokin, Tuscarora, Vanderbilt, and Monadnock, all carrying sixty-three guns.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1861.

To the Hon. John Van Buren, of New York:

The undersigned were with you from the close of your address at the Democratic meeting at Troy until you retired to bed that night, and pronounce the statement in the Tribune of the 3d inst., in relation to yourself, Governor Seymour, and the Chicago Convention, to be altogether untrue. This statement is made without solicitation.

T. B. CORRALL,
J. B PIERSON,
G. B. HARREN, Jr.,
I. C. CORICHE, Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The latest intelligence regarding the progress of the war in South America is contained in dispatches and newspaper files from Buenos Ayres of the 12th and Rio Janerio of the 24th of September.

There had been no severe engagement of the opposing armies since the battle of Yucotah, but the seige of Uraguay still continued. On the fifth day about 700 or 800 Paraguayans shut themselves up in this town, which was immediately beleaguered by an army 2 000 Brazilians and Argentines. Up to that time the investment had continued thirty-seven days, the little army within having worked night and day to strengthen their position, and the commander peremptorily refusing to surrender.

The Emperor of Brazil and the President of Argentine are reported to have gone to Uraguay to assist in the reduction, and to hold a conference with Gen. Flores, President of Uraguay, who is superintending operations on behalf of the allies.

The latter appeared to be suffering much more from the lack of provisions than the beleged, and many of their troops had died from starvation. They felt confident of soon having possession of the town. All prisoners taken of the allies they incorporate in their own army, as these recruits fought very well against their own flag. On Porona river the Paraguayans had gained advantages, having considerably damaged the Brazilian fleet, and advanced their position and works on its withdrawing down the river. It is believed that Paraguay, after manning all her garrisons and placing her boundaries in a good state of defense, can put 100,000 men in the field, outside of her own territory, for offensive operations.

A New Orleans letter says the restoration of property seized and occupied since the days of Butler, recently by order of President Johnson, has been general in New Orleans. The property of R. H. Short, occupied by General Banks; that of Mrs. Slocumb, occupied by Gen. Sheridan; that of Mr. Campbell, Dr. Mercer, and other prominent citizens—has all been restored.

The prospect for a sugar crop is very favorable.

NEW YORK, Nov 4.

The Tribune publishes General Banks's report of the Red river expedition. The document fills seven and a half columns. The movements, from the inception of the expedition, are fully detailed. The expedition was ordered by the Secretary of War and by General Halleck, then commander in chief. The failure of the expedition is mainly charged on the Navy, under command of Admiral Porter. General Banks says the army was delayed sixteen days at Alexandria by the inability of the navy to pass the rapids and the rapids at Grand Ecore, giving the enemy time to concentrate, Admiral Porter, in the meanwhile, employing his men in the collection of cotton. In the course of the report he uses the following language:

In view of publishing the dispatches of Admiral Porters, it is proper for me to say that every portion of difficulty in which the army was placed in this campaign was the immediate and direct consequence of the delay in the operations of the navy. During my term of service, it has been an invariable rule of conduct, from which I have never departed, to forbear the expression of opinion or complaint upon the official action of others, but I feel it to be a solemn duty, in this official and formal manner, to say that Admiral Porter's published official statements relating to the Red river campaign are in variance with the truth, of which there are many thousand witnesses, and do foul injustice to the officers and soldiers of the army, living and dead.

Gen. Banks says that the partial disintegration of the commands was the cause of the embarrassment, though not of failure He refers to the inability of Gen. Steele to form a junction with the main column, the withdrawal of the marine brigade before the movement was completed, and the fact that Gen. A. J. Smith's command should remain with him but thirty days. He says that even had the army reached Shreveport it could not have maintained the position there. The only possible method of maintaining this position would have been to concentrate a force superior in numbers to the enemy, with sufficient time to pursue him wherever he should move, even if it took us to Galveston.

This was suggested as a possible result of the campaign, but it was not embraced within the original plan, and was specially precluded by orders received from the Lieutenant General commanding the armies. He declares that the enemy was defeated in every encounter except that at Sabine Cross-roads on the 8th of April, and this defeat is attributed to the loose order of march and the improper position of the cavalry train.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The last grand match between the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, and Brooklyn Club of Philadelphia, takes place on Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

The Herald's dispatch from Toronto, Nov. 4, says: Ex-Grand Master of Orangemen Gowan published a manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, and calling Orangemen to arms. The Orange organ, the Watchman, declares that it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the provinces. 600 armed men are now in Toronto, and members of the Government fraternizing with the Fenians, and the Premier winks at the contemplated attempt to tear the British provinces from British connection. The Fenians drill in Toronto at night

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.

The Cassandria, from Boston, has arrived. Cotton is dull. A thousand bales of cotton sold at from 54@56c. Exchange is stiff.

The State election on Monday promises exciting times, but no disturbances are apprehended.

Judge A. B. Meek, of Alabama, the politician, poet, and a noted chess-player, died recently at Columbus, Miss.

The Mississippi Legislature proposes to set apart 25 per cent of the public debt to pay the State debt. The tax to be levied is to support the disabled Confederate soldiers and educate soldiers' children.

Bills have been introduced to compel railway companies to have separate cars for negroes. Another to suspend all the collection laws in the State. And another bill proposes a tax on all suits brought into the United States courts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The Herald's special says: The circulation of gold certificates will probably begin in this city to-morrow. No more fractional currency will be furnished the Northern market.

The findings in the Wertz case are still under advisement by the President. The accused is quite cheerful, though anticipating the death penalty.

There is much sickness among the troops in Virginia and along the Mississippi river, and the troops complain about the food, rations, &c.

The order from the War Deparment about the muster-out of about ten General volunteer officers, will probably not be promulgated until after the elections.

The rebel Col. Tousill, formerly of the United States Marines, is out with an exposition of the cause of the failure of the rebellion.

The Department clerks are indignant at the extra hour reform. They loaf at their desks, doing no more work than they did formerly in six hours.

There is an Indian delegation stopping at the National capital.

An order was issued by Secretary Stanton to-day, notifying the clerks in the Patent Office building that their services will be discontinued after the 30th inst., as the building will be required for other purposes. The positions of lady clerks, writing for the Department outside, remain unchanged.

The Herald's Richmond correspondence of the 3d, says: The rebel Adjutant General Cooper's application for pardon has reached Gen. Terry and been forwarded to Washington. He is residing in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The billiard match between Kavanaugh and Carme took place yesterday. Kavanaugh was the winner by 164 points. Time of the game, five hours and ten minutes.

No new cases of cholera are reported this morning.

The steamer Emily B. Louder, from Charleston on the 2d, has arrived, and brings the passengers of the Republic who were saved in the first officers' boat, whose names have been already given.

Deputy Health Officer Walsh reports under date of yesterday that the cholera on board the Atlanta is still confined to the steerage passengers. Several new cases have broken out, but only one resulted in death. Not a case has occurred among the first or second cabin passengers or the crew of the ship.

Eighty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty voters had registered in this city up to Saturday evening. The registry offices will be open to-morrow.

The steamer Germania, from Hamburg on the 22d, arrived to day. She is an extra boat, and did not touch Southampton. She brings no news.

The steamer Columbia has arrived; the steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 28th, has arrived; and the steamers Meyboscalt and Idaho arrived from Savannah. The former saw a steamer blow up, with a terrific explosion. She ran to the spot and found only a vestige of the craft to be fragments of wood, boxes, etc. The vessel was painted white, and seemed to be a small-sized river steamer used as a transport. A bark which was near is supposed to have taken off all on board.

The military authorities have relinquished the government of Savannah to the Governor.

The election of Congressmen has been postponed from the 13th to the 22d.

An engine exploded on the South Carolina railroad on the 1st. W. H. Sudder, engineer, and two firemen were killed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA, Nov. 2.

In the convention yesterday an ordinance to sell the State railroad, and pay the State debt with the proceeds, was tabled. The new constitution was discussed during the remainder of the day. In the morning session of the convention to-day the constitution again came up for discussion. In the afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the President of the United States to grant a pardon and restore to Mr. Faitnall his property.

A post-office agent is here from Washington arranging for the resumption of Georgia mails.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 3.

In convention to-day an ordinance was adopted declaring it to be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of government soldiers, and for disabled soldiers, and ratifying the acts of guardians, trustees, &c., during the war. A resolution was adopted asking the Provisional Government to order the formation of one or more military companies in each county. A resolution was introduced declaring that, in the opinion of the convention, the time for a general amnesty had arrived. The repudiation ordinance is the special order for to-morrow.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.

The Rinemude, which arrived to day at this port, brings advices from Buenos Ayres to September 23d, eleven days later. The war between the allied powers and Paraguay still continues. The former had recently gained an important victory, having captured the town of Uraguayne and 500 prisoners, after a siege of six weeks. The prisoners were summarily disposed of by being drafted into the allied army to fight against their own country. The victory caused great rejoicing at Buenos Ayres.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.

Gen. Canby received orders from Washington to muster out as many negro troops as he can spare. Several regiments are soon to be disbanded to prevent insubordination. General Canby ordered that they will not be allowed to purchase their arms.

General Fullerton's administration of the Freedmen's Bureau is generally acceptable and popular. His circulars are highly praised by the press in adjoining States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The Herald says that a petition to Secretary Seward is circulating in Boston, and has already received the signatures of some of the largest ship owners in that city, praying him not to press our claims upon the British Government for depredations of acknowledged rebel pirates. The petition states that when England becomes involved, which cannot be far distant, the position which her Government has taken in regard to fitting out rebel pirates, if allowed to stand as a precedent, will give us such advantages that we can, by furnishing privateers for her adversary, inflict on her commerce damage a hundred times greater than that she has allowed to be inflicted on ours.

Large numbers of Germans, Swedes, and Danes are pouring into Virginia, but the supply is not equal to the demand. The price fixed for their services as farm hands or laborers is $150 a year and food and lodging for men between 20 and 50 years old, and for women $100.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: General S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the late rebel armies, and senior Major-General in that service, who has not been heard from since the downfall of the rebel Government, has made his appearance for pardon. Since the evacuation of Richmond he has been leading a quiet life at his old residence.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: The cholera epidemic has reached, perhaps, two hundred attacks a day, with something like half that number of deaths. This is not at all alarming, and the season is now too far advanced to admit of much increase in mortality.

The Times' London letter says: It was recently reported that General Beauregard had tendered his services to the Pope as commander of the Papal army now being augmented preparatory to the departure of the French. A Paris paper contradicts this report, asserting that General Beauregard was a Protestant, and had never thought of volunteering to defend Papacy. It is now rumored that General McClellan has had several interviews with Cardenal Antonelli, and that he has offered himself as Papal commander. The rumor respecting the offer of General McClellan is more circumstantial than such stories usually are, still it wants confirmation.

NEW YORK, Nov 5.

Gen. Ortega, who was arrested on the complaint of Col. Allen, the so called emigration agent of the Mexican Republic, has been released from custody.

At half-past eleven this forenoon an explosion occurred in front of the Wyoming Hotel, 333 Greenwich street, shattering the front of the hotel, and breaking nearly all the glass in the buildings opposite and along the square where the hotel is situated. Two men were killed and nine persons wounded.

A short time ago a guest of the hotel left a box as security for his bill, and promised soon to redeem it. The box was placed in the baggage room, in charge of the porter. This morning smoke was seen issuing from the box, and it was taken by two men and carried to the sidewalk. Just as they reached the end of the sidewalk the explosion occurred, killing the men who carried the box, and doing the damage above mentioned. The police arrested all persons stopping at the hotel, and the matter is now under investigation. The explosion was very loud, and attracted the attention of persons a mile distant from the scene of the disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

A special to the Evening Telegraph from Baltimore says: One of the extensive Woodbury cotton-mills, known as the Clipper Mills, belonging to William E Hooper & Sons, on the Northern Central railroad, three miles from Baltimore, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building was fired by incendiaries. The machinery was valued at from $15,-000 to $20,000. The stock destroyed was mostly covered by insurance. About 200 hands were thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

A Washington special says: The first batch of gold certificates of one thousand dollar denominations went forward to the New York sub-treasury to-day. Twenty dollar notes are in press, giving on their elaborately engraved backs fac-similes of a double eagle. A part of this issue of gold-notes will be printed upon buff.

AFTER THE GUERRILLAS—ONE KILLED AND THREE CAPTURED AND PROBABLY HUNG.—The inhabitants of Breckinridge, Meade, and adjacent counties have, for the last few weeks, been in a state of the highest alarm and insecurity on account of the presence and depredations of guerrillas. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of troops from the State, they have organized and thrown the[illegible] upon the defenseless people, robb[illegible]dering, and insulting them with all [illegible] of reckless desperadoes, as they [illegible]e is no more forbearance a[illegible] of these afflicted counties. [illegible] to expel their enemies fro[illegible] the world. On Thursday [illegible]rrillas (supposed to be Be[illegible] reported at Bewle[illegible] the little town [illegible] of the Ohio, in Brec[illegible]mmitted a wholesale [illegible] taking from them money, [illegible]ons. After they had sta[illegible]me of the citizens pur[illegible] of the rascals and captu[illegible] The captives were taken t[illegible]out four miles from Steph[illegible] thought, they were hung. W[illegible] people of that section will ma[illegible] war upon these highwaymen until [illegible] them shall live to repeat the story of [illegible]

A PREGNANT STATEMENT.—We quote the following from a New York paper:

An invoice of New England manufactured dry goods, costing, delivered in this city, just $94 000, sold very soon after their arrival for $200,000 —*N. Y. Business Mirror.*

We call that a pregnant statement, and we invite to it the special attention of business men and capitalists in the city of Louisville. High prices, forsooth! We don't wonder that the speculators, manufacturers, gold gamblers, stock gamblers, and every other kind of gamblers, are down upon the proposition of Mr. Secretary McCulloch to contract the currency, and thereby, if possible, reduce prices to buyers a *little* below the starvation standard. They have the most substantial reasons for opposing the intentions of the Secretary, as witness the above suggestive three lines of fact from the New York Business Mirror, which the Tribune admits to be the truth.

If such profits are made upon the manufacture of dry goods, wouldn't it be just as well for Louisville to go in and do a little dry goods manufacturing? It seems so to us.

CLERICAL SARCASM.—The following bit of sarcasm is from the Church Journal: "We hear a rumor that the Episcopal Recorder and Western Episcopalian are going to agitate the next General Convention to alter the opening words of the '*Gloria in Excelsis*' so that it shall read: 'Glory be to God on high, and on earth more hanging among men.' But we believe there is no foundation for the story, except the tone of some of the editorials of those papers."

"More hanging among men" would suit some of the religious radical papers quite as well as the political radical papers, perhaps a little better. Those sweet loving gentlemen, the radical religious editors who make long prayers would not only devour widows' houses, if they could get the chance, but the widows themselves, if we may judge by the infernal spirit they manifest.

GAINERS BY EMANCIPATION.—Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, in a recent speech in Richmond, declared that the Southerners "were inexpressible gainers by emancipation." He further said:

I speak from experience and observation. In my own country, where emancipation has been in practical operation from the commencement of the war, and on the eastern shore of Virginia, where the policy has been fairly tested, it is an ascertained fact that the farmers make more clear money with hired colored labor, than they did when they cultivated their farms with their own slaves. The profit is generally doubled; in some cases trebled.

What most men mean to-day by "the President's plan of reconstruction" is the pardon of every rebel for the crime of rebellion, and the utter refusal to pardon a single black loyalist for the crime of being black.

New York Independent.

The above is indorsed by the New York Tribune, and is a good sample of the sort of stuff which emanates from the radical press. It is the pabulum which is served up to the rank and file of the radical army, and which they receive, of course, as proper and nutricious political food. Is it any wonder that fanaticism is rife among them?

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.—A strong movement is said to be on foot at Washington to admit Southern members of Congress to their seats, whether they can take the test oath or not, and it is said the following Senators are in favor of the measure:

Mr. Conness, of California; Mr. Fessenden, of Maine; Mr. Crepwell, of Maryland; Mr. Henderson and Mr. Brown, of Missouri; Mr. Morgan and Mr. Harris, of New York; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Collamer, of Vermont; Mr. Willey and Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Logan, of Virginia.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following-named citizens of this county have been pardoned by the President, the official papers being in the hands of the Attorney for Jefferson county: William Johnson, Charles F. Johnson, S. P. Ship, M. S. Hardin, George D. Miller, Dr. S. M. Bemiss, and Ed. Miller.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—Our dispatches say that the cholera broke out on board the ship Atlanta from London to New York, and that nineteen of the steerage passengers had died of it on the way.

It is nothing more than what the public has been expecting. Nobody supposed that after the disease had reached France, it could long be kept out of New York. Probably a desperate effort will be made to keep it out of that city proper, but it will be in vain, we think. It may be confined for a while to the harbor and kept from spreading; but there are too many foul streets, too much reeking filth and garbage, too many dirty, crowded tenements and pestilential yards and alleys in that metropolis for it to be so confined many weeks, at least months. New York is too much like Louisville to hope for such exemption. The squalid misery and poverty, damp cellars and pernicious air, and sickening emanations from the heaps of offal that everywhere abound will invite the destroyer, and he will reap a rich harvest of death from so inviting a field.

And now, how long will it be before we may expect the cholera in Louisville? Somebody talked about its advent here next year during the hot weather. We think such people will be awaked from their dream before that time. We shall be most happily mistaken if we do not have it before Christmas.

We are no alarmists, and would not disquiet any man or woman; but we deem it our solemn and imperative duty as public journalists, and guardians in some sense of the public welfare and the public safety, again to urge this subject upon the immediate attention of our civil authorities. We do seriously and earnestly call upon them again, in the name of our whole community, at once to rouse themselves from their lethargy and go energetically to work to put this city into the very best possible state of defense against the pestilence of which it is susceptible.

We believe that much, very much may be done to mitigate the virulence of the disease. We believe it to be comparatively and to a great extent under human control. All authorities agree in declaring that filth, and foul air, and decaying animal and vegetable matter are the prolific breeders and aiders of this scourge. It has its origin in Mohammedan putridity, and it runs along the streets and gutters of the detestably nasty places of the Orient and the borders of the Mediterranean, and thence seeks congenial localities in Western Europe and elsewhere.

Whatever is done in Louisville must be done quickly. The plague will not wait upon any burgomaster's leisure. It stays not for time or tide. It will be here before we think of it. Let our authorities be up and act now or never, for now or never is the hour for acting. We again suggest extraordinary measures to cleanse the city thoroughly. Men and carts should be called into requisition, and the city divided into beats, so that every nook and corner, lane and by-place can be overhauled and scraped. We think, too, that the medical men ought to consult together and recommend some disinfectant to be liberally used wherever the air is foul both by the city authorities and private individuals. There ought to be a great work of urban purification undertaken at once and rigidly carried on. The interests of the city demand it, in whatever light the subject may be viewed, and by whatever standard they may be guaged.

Action, action, we repeat again, action, vigorous, instantaneous, unflagging action until the entire city has been renovated and put in the best possible sanitary condition.

Let us not imitate the Turk, and say that if we are to have the cholera we shall have it, and therefore do nothing to ward it off. That is at once fanatical and criminal.

We again appeal to our merchants and business men to lend their aid in this matter. They are peculiarly interested. A bad attack of the cholera will be most disastrous to Louisville in a business point of view, and hence they should move at once in a determined effort to ward off so sad a calamity.

HOW TO BREATHE.—There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able-bodied of all ages—and that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the month. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was, by our Creator, designed to be carried on. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life" previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the month firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their months unclosed. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the month, while it can only be supplied in moderate quantities and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy respiratory action, while supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the one adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open; for besides the vacant appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precursor of coughs, colds, and sore throats.

THE POLISH EXILES IN SIBERIA.—The Poles banished to Siberia recently devised a plan for securing the liberty of some hundreds of exiles by bribing their guards. Money for this purpose had been subscribed in Poland, and sent to Irkutsk; but though the guards had been gained over, and were ready to cross the ocean with their prisoners to America, their hopes were disappointed. One of the officials informed against them. This man is said to have been set as a spy on his colleagues, and was in receipt of some extra gratuity from the Russian Government.

☞ If the Republican papers must denounce the idea that Southern men, who have been pardoned, should be admitted to the exercise of political rights, why don't they denounce President Johnson for pardoning them?

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, October 31st, at the Walnut-street M. E. Church, by Rev. G. W. Brush. Mr. J. H. BIRDWHISTELL, of Lebanon, Tenn., to Miss LAURA, daughter of J. G. Mathers, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Cox, Nelson county, Ky., October 31, by Rev. R. M. Dudley, Mr. M. M. HUBBARD, of Louisville, and Miss FLORENCE MATHEWS.

On the 2d of November, 1865, at 10¼ o'clock A. M. by Rev. George Lorimer, Mr. I. J. BROWN, of Cincinnati Ohio, to Miss MAGGIA CONEIS, of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

At the residence of B. Hall, Esq., November 1st, by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, Mr. READ, of Brownsville, Tennessee, to Miss C. SMEADLEY, of Russellville, Kentucky.

On the 2d instant, at the residence of Mr. M. R. Shain, by the Rev. Mr. Piatt, Mr. WM. BULL, of this city, to Mrs. M. ADELE CASPER, of Galveston, Texas.

At home, on the 1st instant, by Rev. J. H. Linn, D.D., Rev. D. A. BEARDSLEY, of Louisville Conference M. E. Church South, to Miss ANNA M., daughter of V. Daniel, Esq., of Hardinsburg, Ky.

DIED,

In Jefferson county, November 1, BETTIE, only daughter of Fred. and Susan Herr, aged two years, three months, and four days.

At Canandaigua, New York, after a very protracted illness, Mr. J. S. BARBOUR, of the late firm of Hoyt, Barbour, & Co., of this city.

SMITH—LEWIS SMITH in the 42d year of his age.

November 1, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. LAURA STONE, wife of George H. Stone, and eldest daughter of Richard D. and Jane Lord, in the 26th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 4, 1865.

Money matters are reported easy, with an active demand, but capitalists are not disposed to become free lenders. The pork-packers are yet undecided what course to pursue—the high price asked for hogs and the difficulties encountered in the way of obtaining loans in sufficient amount to embark largely in the business, serves to deter all movements in this direction at present.

Exchange rules firm, buying at par and selling at 1.10 premium.

Gold since our last has shown the following changes: Opened Monday at 145¾, declined to 145⅛, and closed at 145⅜; Tuesday, opened at 146, declined to 145½, and closed at 146; Wednesday, opened at 145⅞ and closed at 147[illegible]; Thursday, opened at 146, advanced to 146¼, and closed at 146[illegible]; Friday, opened at 146[illegible], advanced to 146[illegible], and closed at 146[illegible]; opened to-day (Saturday) at 146[illegible], declined to 146[illegible], and closed at 147[illegible].

The market has manifested considerable dullness in all branches of trade, without anything of interest transpiring. Some articles of country produce are more inquired for, with fair supplies of green apples arriving, and sales at $5, in lots, for good conditioned, while holders ask $6 00@6 00 for selected and choice. Potatoes are firm, with large sales of neshanoc and peach blows at $3 25 per bbl. for the Southern market.

Cotton rules lower, with sales ranging from 45@46c for repacked and good ordinary, and 49@50c for low middling. All grades of cotton goods are quoted at lower rates, including standard brown sheetings and domestics.

Breadstuffs are quiet with moderate sales, including a lot of [illegible] barrels extra family for the Southern market at $10 00. Grain remains quiet and unchanged. The supplies of pig-iron have been heavy, yet inadequate to the demand, and prices have an upward tendency with very little unsold on the market. Sales Wednesday of 470 tons, including [illegible] tons hot blast at $57@58 per ton, and 70 tons choice cold blast at $75 per ton. The provision market is weaker with limited stocks on hand. A dealer is in receipt of 1,700 hogs for slaughter and cutting-up for bacon, who will commence operations the first of next week. They were bought some time since at 13@13½c net. Packers have as yet made no offers for contracts; the nominal rate rules at [illegible]c gross.

Old corn is becoming very scarce, though prices are only a shade higher than new corn. A round lot of old sold a few days since at 80c, which is a very decided decline, being about equal to the highest range for new corn.

Buyers of wheat along the Cumberland and Wabash rivers have secured over 100,000 bushels of prime new crop at prices ranging from $1 30@1 45. Our market rules at $1 50@1 90, from which it is very evident the farmer would realize a better price for his product by sending it to this market than vending to itinerant buyers who visit the country on speculative tours.

Bagging and Rope—The orders are in excess of the supply, and, as a consequence, prices are higher.

The receipts of baled hay are heavy, being mostly to fill Government contracts. The receipts for daily consumption continue light, with small sales of choice at $17 per ton. Contractors to the Government are buying along the Ohio and Kentucky rivers at $14 00@15 00 per ton.

Groceries rule dull and droop, influenced by unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets, and holders are firm; sales of round lots at the decline noted. Prime feathers in good shipping condition range from 75@80c, though some buyers are only offering 70c. Wheat is scarce and well sustained, while oats are dull, with sales at 4[illegible]@50c.

The increase of our manufacturing interests, and the prosperity of the city incident thereto, is very greatly retarded by the scarcity of mechanical labor and skillful artisans. A great number of improvements now under progress in the city are kept back from this cause, and the dearth in this respect is equally applicable to the every day or common laborer. Everybody who can command a few dollars or obtain any credit has turned speculator, while many others assume an air of respectability without either, who idle away their time sponging upon the good nature and means of confiding friends. Bricklayers, house-joiners, and carpenters are so scarce that in some cases contractors have offered $10 per day for good men for particular work, without obtaining them. A similar condition of affairs exists with the tin and iron-workers.

The tobacco year closed on the 31st ultimo at the different auction warehouses. The sales of the year, commenced November 1st, 1864, and ending October 31st 1865, sum up as follows:

	hhds
Pickett Warehouse	16,348
Boone do	9,[illegible]
Louisville do	9,011
Ninth street do	8,600
Total	43,477

The stock on hand in the warehouses amount to near 10,000 hhds, against 8,000 for the same time last year, and the aggregate sales this year exhibits a falling off of fully 20,000 hhds on that of the previous year, which is entirely attributable to the decrease in the crop. The coming or growing crop of this year, it is estimated, will show a still greater falling off, while the estimates for the next year's crop fix the quantity at a still greater depreciation.

Of the stock on hand about two-thirds belongs to the Planters. The total value of the tobacco sales this year aggregate $6,5[illegible],[illegible]99 39.

The gross cash paid out for leaf tobacco last month amounted to $529,130.

As navigation improves freights show a declining tendency, and a greater reduction may soon be expected. Engagements were made Wednesday for Memphis for pound lots at 50c, flour 80c, and to New Orleans pound lots 80c, whisky $3, and flour $1 45.

The general market rules dull, with unusual quiet pervading all departments. Holders, however, manifest considerable firmness. We hear of sales of 176 bales of cotton by Guthrie & Co. at 51c; a large transaction involving the disbursement of upward of 50,-000. Receipts continue large and the shipments steady to the Northern markets.

[Our quotations apply exclusively to the wholesale trade, unless otherwise stated. Retail and jobbing sales are at an advance on these rates.]

ALCOHOL—We quote at $4 50@5 ₩ gallon.

BALING TWINE—Sales of twine at 31c, small lots at 35c; sewing twine 37c per lb.

BAGS—We quote two-bushel seamless bags at 45@50c as to quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 25@30c.

BROOM CORN—The factories are paying $1 75@3 50 ₩ ton for new good to choice long brush.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Holders are very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales 225 pieces at 30@31c; 50 do. hand-made at 29c; 195 do. at 28@30c; 133 do. common at 28@29½c; 50 do. good 29c; power loom in small lots 30½@31c. Rope is scarce and firm Sales 515 coils 16½c; 275 do. at 16@16½c, and 620 do. at 16@16½c; some holders asking 17c. Sales 35 bales India bagging at 2[illegible]c.

BATTING—Sales No. 1 at 55c; No. 2 at 40@45c.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are light, with small sales by the barrel at $1[illegible]@20 for choice.

COAL—Sales Pittsburg at 33c, or $8 ₩ load delivered. Stocks light.

COTTON-YARNS—Holders are firm in their rates for yarns, with sales of No. 500 at 41c in lots, No. 600 at 38c, and No. 700 at 35c per dozen. Small sales at 1c advance on each number.

CANDLES—Sales are making from manufacturers of 14 oz star candles at 27c, and 13 oz at 26c (no charge for boxes by lots of 50 or more); small sales at 28½c. Tallow candles 18@19c.

COOPERAGE—We note sales of flour barrels at 60c in large lots, with small sales as 65c, and second-hand barrels at 30c. Cement barrels 70c, slack half barrels 45c. Ham tierces $5. Oil barrels $3. Pork barrels $1 50 Whiskey barrels $1 85. Lard kegs 75@85c. Tierces $1 60.

CANDIES—We quote assorted at 30c and French at 40c ₩ lb.

CORN-MEAL—We quote unbolted at 65c, and bolted at 85@90c.

COTTON—Market dull. Sales 13 bales middling 50c; 6 bales good ordinary at 46c; 3 do. repacked at 49c, and 15 bales new middling at 49c, and 6 do. at 50c; and 176 bales Friday at 50c for middling.

CHEESE—Sales 300 boxes Western Reserve at 23c, for Georgia market.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green apples $5 00@[illegible]. Choice butter 45@50c in boxes, and firkins 30@40c. Beeswax 38@39c. Cheese—Western reserve scarce at 21½c, and 22c for selected, New York dairy at 24c, Hamburg 22½c, and small lots at 23c, all net weight. Dried apples 6@7c for old. Dried peaches scarce at 13@15c for unpealed and 26@28c for pealed ₩ lb. Feathers—buying price 75@80c. Flaxseed $2 60. Potatoes—In lots $3 25 per bbl. Eggs 25@27c for fresh. Brooms—Common $4@5; Shaker, best, $4 50@6 75; Louisville make, best, $6 25 ₩ dozen. Ginseng buying at 6[illegible]@70c. Beans nominal at $1 20 for white. Onions $2 75 to dealers, small sales at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

DRUGS—The market continues active in all branches, with good stocks and heavy sales and no material change in quotations.

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Aloes, Cape	$ 35	Iodine	6 25@6 50
Bals. Copaiva	1 40@1 50	Iodide Potass	5 @5 25
Bals. Tolu	1 80@1 90	Ipecac Powd	5 50@6 00
Bi-carb Soda	15@16	Jalap	@3 50
Bi-chrom. Potass	33	Licorice Calabria	45@55
Beeswax	40@45	Madder, Dutch	17@19
Borax	38@40	Oil, Cassia	6 00
Camphor	1 40@1 50	Oil, Bergamot	10@11 50
Castor Oil	3 75@4 00	Oil, Lemon	5 00@5 50
Castile Soap	28@29	Opium	10 50@11 00
Chlorate Potass	70@75	Oxalic Acid	65
Cochineal Hond	1 65@1 75	Rhubarb Powd	8 50@9 00
Eps. Salts	6@6½	Sugar Lead	60
Gum. Arabic, select	70@90	Sulph. Quinine	2 90@3 00
" " sorts	40@50	Sulph. Morphia	9 50
Ginseng	65@75	Tart. Acid	1 05@1 15
Indigo S. F.	1 25@1 60	Vitriol, Blue	18@20

DRY GOODS—The first of the week was characterized with marked dullness, owing to the uncertainty which pervaded the money market, but for the past day or two more buoyancy has been manifest and prices have been well sustained. The decline in cotton in Europe and the Eastern markets will probably result in some reduction in prices unless the limited stocks now on the market counterbalances this condition of affairs. The market may be looked for to be uneven until financial affairs become more settled and holders of goods more confident in regard to the future. Standard brown sheetings are now sold at 36c for Eastern and 34@35c for Southern and Western fabrics In bleached goods the best makes continue active at full rates, with some reduction for the medium and low qualities. Drills continue in steady demand and Corset Jeans are active, the best goods becoming scarce, prices are firm. Cotton flannels are in increased demand for heavy goods, and prices are well sustained at 45@50 Stripes and ticks are in limited request, and prices for some of the best makes are 2½c lower. Demins and cottonades are unchanged, with small transactions. Prints are moderately active, and sales have been made at some concession from previous rates, the tendency at the East being to lower rates. Ginghams owing to small stocks, remain firm. Balmorals have been reduced for some of the higher grades; medium qualities are firm and sell freely at quotations. Delaines continue in active request, the new and choice qualities find ready purchasers at 35@37½c. Shawls continue active, and prices are well sustained, the newest productions of the various makes are rapidly taken. Balmoral skirts continue active, and the stocks are growing less; they range from $25@68 per dozen. Cloths are less active, owing to increased stocks. Prices, however, are firm, and holders are not disposed to press their goods on the market. Cassimeres are in fair request, and heavy grade, dark styles, are of ready sale at full prices, 70c@$3 25, as to quality. Satinets, medium and fine grades, are active at $1 25@1 50. Kentucky Jeans remain the same, with only moderate trade doing. Linseys—only a limited business in these goods at 45@60. Flannels continue active at 40@70c, as to quality, color, etc. Blankets show no change, and prices range as heretofore, except for some of the most desirable styles. Linen goods are in good request, and prices remain steady, crash 16@25c, Huckabuck 25@30c for unbleached and bleached.

FLOUR—Transaction have been limited at prices as follows: 560 bbls extra family $10 50@10 75; 75 at $11 25; 260 do plain extra $9@9 75; 260 do superfine at $7 75@[illegible]; 540 do extra family at $10; 6[illegible]0 do at private terms; 300 do superfine at $7 75; 250 do extra family at $10 75; fancy brands range in lots at $11 50@13

FRUITS—Are scarce. Lemons $11 ₩ box. Oranges $13 per bbl. Figs 43@45c, currants (Zante) 20c, prunes 25c, dates 25c, citron 35@40c ₩ lb. M. R. raisins $6 50, layer do $6 75 ₩ box.

GLASS—We quote card rates 8x10 at $5 40@5 75, 10x12 at $5 75@6, and 12x18 at $7 20, from which a discount of 15 ₩ cent is made in lots.

GRAIN—Wheat commands of the millers $1 40@1 95 for new red and white, and $2 05@2 25 for old, with sales of 200 bus. prime white at $2 20; 500 do new crop at $1 40@1 75, and 600 do prime old at $2 20. Corn dull at 60@65c for old, and 50@55c for new in lots. Oats 45@50c, with sales of 715 bushels at 48@50c delivered. Rye 75@80c, with sales of 100 bushels old at 90c. Barley $1 10@1 25 for spring.

HAY—Sales of choice baled timothy on the wharf at $16 50@17 50

GROCERIES—Quiet, with sales of 294 bags Rio coffee at 30@31c; 75 do at 31½@32½c; Laguayra, 33@34c; good Java scarce at 50@51c. Raw sugars scarce, at 15@18c in hhds, for Islands, as to quality; hard standard ranges from 21½c to 21¾c. in lots, with small sales at 22c and Loverings at 23c. Yellow sugars, in bbls, range from 17½@18½c, as to quality: sales of coffee sugars at 18½@20½c for the three grades. Porto Rico molasses scarce at $1 10@1 20; Eastern syrups at 95c@$1 30, in bbls, for good brands; small packages 10c advance. Rice, in tierces, 11½@13½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Buyers are now paying butchers for green hides 7c, and 8@9c for rough tallow; rendered is quoted at 14@15 per pound.

HEMP—Stocks are light. There exists a steady demand for manufacturing purposes and shipment. We quote Kentucky rough at $180@250 ₩ ton.

HOPS—New Eastern 60@65c; old do 40@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Pig-iron $56@75 ₩ ton. Stone coal bar iron 5¾@6c; charcoal bar 5½@7c, as to quality. Other sizes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hoop 7@8c; sheet iron 7½@10½c; Juniata 15c; steel 25@30c; steel slabs 15c; steel wings 16c; nail rod 11@13c. Castings—grate bars and ordinary 6½@10½c. Pulleys 10½c.

LUMBER—No green lumber afloat in the market. Seasoned in the yards finds ready sale for clear pine boards at $70; second rate, $55@60; third rate, $45; common, $35. Shingles No. 1 pine, $8 50@9; do No. 2 at $5, do cut poplar $4@5. We quote the wholesale rates for poplar first quality, at $30; second do $25 ₩ M. Pine, in the raft, all grades, from $20@30. Culls $15. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards $15@17, in the raft. Pine shingles, first and second quality, $7, on the raft. Poplar machine cut do, on the raft. $4. Laths, pine, $4. Poplar do $3. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at $85; second do $75; third do $65; common $50. Weatherboarding retails, second-rate $45; third do $40; third-rate rough $35. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at $25. Pine shaved or sawed shingles retail at $9 for first quality, and $8 for second quality ₩ M. Poplar shingles retail at $5. Pine laths retail at $4 50; poplar do $3 50.

LICORICE—We quote M. F. at 36c, and R. R. at 35c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Unchanged at $1 75@3 for lime, and $2 75@3 ₩ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $6 for plaster.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 45@49c; hemlock sole 3[illegible]@[illegible]c; Buffalo slaughter 3[illegible]@43c; harness 37c; skirting 43@44c; city kip-skins 95c@$1 10; calfskin $1 60; bridle ₩ dozen $48@56; French calf $48@60 ₩ dozen. Philadelphia calf $45@55 ₩ doz.

MACKEREL—Choice lots have advanced: No. 1, large, in barrels, $35; do medium, $34; No. 2, large, in barrels, $30 00; do medium, $17 50; No. 3, large, $16; sales of No. 1 in kits, large, at $[illegible]@3 10; do medium, $2 65; and No. 2, medium, at $2 00, and No. 3, large, at $2 50.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote sales of black sweet at 65@72c, navy pounds 60@70c, navy half pounds 60@75c; bright five pounds Virginia and Kentucky at $1 25@1 40, medium bright pounds $1@$1 15, half and quarter do 90@95c for good conditioned.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, common, 12c; best American navy 14@16c; North Carolina tar in bbls $[illegible]; manufactured in kegs $6@7 20 ₩ dozen. Turpentine $1 50 per gallon. Rosin $4@10 ₩ bbl.

NAILS—We quote 10d at $7 75 in lots of 100 kegs, and smaller sales at the usual advance.

OILS—Market advancing. Lard oil at $2 20@2 35; coal oil 75@80c; linseed $1 55@1 60; benzine 50@55c lubricating 50@65c; straits $1 65; tanners' bank $1 00 ₩ gallon.

OFFAL—Sales of shorts at $20@22, and ship stuff $34 per ton. Middling $30, and bran at $14@15 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Mess pork nominal at $32. Bacon declined for clear sides, with sales of 10,000 lbs packed in tierces at 22c. Sales early in the week of 35 tierces choice packed at 21½c; 40 do at 23½@[illegible], and 18 casks shoulders at 19@19½c; shoulders [illegible]. Lard scarce at 30@31c for tierces and kegs.

PIG-IRON—Market firmer: sales of 200 tons hot blast at $56; also 200 tons Ohio hot-blast on the wharf at $57, 300 do at $58, and 70 do Superior cold blast at $75 per ton.

POTATOES—Northern and Neshanocs in lots are dull at $3@3 25, with small sales at $3 50.

POWDER—Sales of rifle at $10@10 50; blasting at $8 50@9.

RAGS—Cotton rags we quote at 7c; soft woolen 6c; hard woolen 1c ₩ lb.

SALT—We quote Ohio river company and Kanawha salt at 55c per bushel in lots of 100 bbls or more, and 60c at retail; the supply not equal to the demand. We quote sales of bbls or pkgs of bushels at $3 35, or in bbls of 300 lbs at $3 65 per bbl.

STARCH—We quote new Madison pearl at 7@7½c and Watts's at 7@7½c, with steady sales.

SPICES—We quote prices firm. Pepper 35@40c, Pimento 30@32c. Ginger 25@30c.

SOAP—Sales of German No. 1 at 14c, and No. 2 at 13c; common at 10c, and fancy and castile at 20@25c per lb.

STRAW—Baled in store sells at $15 00 ₩ ton; market dull.

SHOT—Receipts fair. Sales Patent at $3 75@4 00. Buck $3 90@4 20 per bag.

TALLOW—We quote rough at 8@9c, city rendered 14@15; as the buying rates.

TINNERS' STOCK—There is a fair demand, with light stock, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at $17; roofing tin at $17 50@20 50 ₩ box; sheet iron at 7½@11¼c; copper at 55c; block tin at 50c; and lead at 13@14c.

WHITE LEAD—Pure white 16c, Hiberage 15c.

WHISKY—Sales 1[illegible]3 bbls raw at $2 2[illegible], and holders are asking higher rates; new copper at $2 65@3 75.

WOOL—More in demand, with fair supplies. Sales of unwashed fleeces at 35@40c, as to condition, &c., and for tub washed buyers are paying 6[illegible]@65c for good shipping lots.

WOODEN WARE—Manufacturers have all reduced their rates to the following prices with small sales at the usual advance, subject to changes in market without notice: Buckets or pails, painted, 3 hoops, $3 25@3 50 per dozen; tubs No. 1 per dozen $15; tubs No. 2 per dozen $14, No. 3 $13; washboards $3 75 per dozen; nest tubs of 3 in nest $3 25; tubs 8 in nest $4 75.

WRAPPING PAPER—We quote crown at 87½c, medium at $1 30, and double crown at $1 75 per bundle.

TOBACCO—The breaks for the week have amounted to 504 hhds with the rejection of prices bid on 113 hhds. We give our usual report of the sales for each day of the week as follows:

Monday—The breaks to-day numbered only 51 hhds, and the rejections of bids amounted to 6 hhds. The market is well sustained at prices at the close of last week. Sales include 10 hhds at $4@4 95, 6 at $5@5 90, 6 at $6@6 90, 5 at $7 30@7 90, 1 at $8 75, 4 at $9@9 95, 1 at $10 25, 2 at $11 50, 1 at $12 50, 5 at $13 15@13 75, 4 at $14 25@14 75, 1 at $15 25, 3 at $16 25@16 75, 1 at $22 25, 1 at $36 50.

LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Proprietors.*—The breaks at this warehouse to-day were 18 hhds, with the rejections of prices bid on 3 hhds. Sales were 4 hhds at $4 [illegible], 4 at $5 15@5 90, 3 at $7 30@7 75, 1 at $8 75, 3 at $9@9 25, 2 at $11 50, 3 at $12 50@15 35, 7 at $36 50.

Tuesday—The breaks to-day numbered 111 hhds, with rejection of prices bid on 19 hhds. The market was a fier to-day, especially for the better grades. Sales include 1 hhd at $3, 6 at $4@4 95, 16 at $5@5 90, 11 at $6@6 90, 3 at $7 50@7 90, 3 at $8@8 20, 4 at $9 10@9 90, 8 at $10@10 25, 6 at $11@11 75, 3 at $12 25@12 75, 7 at $13@13 75, 9 at $14 25@14 75, 7 at $15@15 75, 2 at $16, 4 at $17 25@17 75, 4 at $18@18 75, 1 at $20 25, 3 at $22@22 75, 1 at $24, 1 at $26 25, 1 at $40, Daviess county cutting leaf, and 1 Tennessee cutting leaf at $41.

LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell, & Co., Proprietors.*—The breaks at this warehouse numbered 39 hhds, with the rejections of prices bid on 8 hhds. Sales include 1 hhd at $4 55, 5 at $5@5 60, 1 at $6, 2 at $7@7 90, 3 at $9 10@9 30, 3 at $10@10 25, 2 at $11 25@13 75, 3 at $13@13 75, 4 at $14 25@14 75, 2 at $15 25@17 25, 1 at $26 25, 3 hhds Daviess county cutting leaf, grown by P. J. Miller, at $30, and 1 do at $36 25, and 1 yesterday at $36 50.

Wednesday—The breaks to-day amounted to 150 hhds, with the rejection of prices bid on 15 hhds. The market was firm, and prices showed an improving tendency. Sales include 2 hhds, at $3 20@3 75, 1 at $4 20, 19 at $4 30@4 90, 18 at $5@5 90, 10 at $6 10@6 90, 10 at $7@7 90, 4 at $8 10@8 50, 4 at $9 10@9 75, 9 at $10@10 75, 6 at $11 75, 10 at $12@12 75, 8 at $13@13 75, 4 at $14@14 75, 1 at $15 50, 2 at $16@16 75, 3 at $17 25@17 75, 2 at $18, 3 at $19@19 50, 4 at $20@20 75, 3 at $21 50, 3 at $22 50, 1 at $24 50, 1 at $26, 1 Hart county cutting leaf at $28 50, 1 at $34 50, and 1 Daviess county leaf at $38 50.

LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell, & Co., Proprietors.*—The breaks at this warehouse to-day amounted to 39 hhds. Sales include 1 hhds at $3 20@4 20, 1 at $5 40, 2 at $6 40@6 75, 3 at $8 50@8 50, 3 at $10@10 75, 3 at $11 75, 2 at $13@13 75, 1 at $13, 3 at $14 50@14 75, 3 at $15 75, 3 at $16@16 50, 1 at $18, and 1 at $26 50.

Thursday—The breaks to-day amounted to 145 hhds with rejections of prices bid on 21 hhds. Some improvement was exhibited for the finer grades, otherwise the market is unchanged. Sales include 1 hhd at $3, 16 at $4@4 90, 24 at $5@5 90, 15 at $6@6 90, 10 at $7@7 90, 9 at $8@8 90, 10 at $9@9 90, 18 at $10@10 75, 7 at $11@11 75, 10 at $12@12 75, 8 at $13@13 75, 7 at $14@14 75, 5 at $15@15 75, 9 at $16@16 75, 7 at $17@17 75, 3 at $18@18 75, 3 at $19@19 75, 3 at $20@20 75, 2 at $21 50, 1 at $22, 3 at $22 75@24, 1 new crop at $29; also 2 hhds new crop at $30 and $24.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell, & Co., Proprietors.*—The break at this warehouse to-day summed up 27 hhds, and the rejection of prices bid were on 4 hhds. Sales embraced 1 hhd at $3, 4 at $5 05@5 15, 2 at $6@6 15, 2 at $7 90@8 25, 2 at $9@9 75, 2 at $10 75@11, 3 at $12@12 75, 5 at $13 25@13 75, 2 at $15 25@15 75, 1 at $16 50, 3 at $17@18, and 2 at $21 50@23 75.

Friday—The breaks to-day numbered 1[illegible]7 hhds, with rejection of prices bid on 26 hhds. The market was steady at former rates. Sales include 15 hhds damaged recovered from steamer Huntress at $1 40@11 and 15 do at $3@10 25 ₩ hhd, 10 hhds at $4@4 95, 17 at $5@5 95, 12 at $6@6 60, 2 at $7@7 90, 6 at $8@8 90, 7 at $9@9 95, 5 at $10@10 50, 3 at $11@11 50, 7 at $12@12 75, 6 at $13@13 50, 6 at $14@14 75, 7 at $15@15 75, 5 at $16@16 75, 2 at $18 25, 1 at $19 25, 1 at $20, 1 at $24 75, 1 at $28 75, 1 cutting leaf at $30.

LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell, & Co., Proprietors.*—The breaks at this warehouse to-day amounted to 26 hhds, with 5 rejections of prices bid. Sales embraced 4 hhds. at $4 10@4 70, 5 at $5@5 90, 4 at $6@6 60, 2 at $9 75, 4 at $12@13 75, 2 at $13 50, 2 at $14 50@14 75, and 3 at $15@15 50.

Saturday—The breaks to-day numbered 91 hhds, with the rejection of prices bid on 26 hhds. The market closing with prices well sustained for all grades, and a better feeling for choice leaf; sales include 9 hhds at $4@4 90; 5 at $5@5 90; 6 at $6@6 90; 6 at $7 10@7 90; 6 at $8@8 90; 9 at $10@10 75; 5 at $11@11 50; 3 at $12@13 75; 4 at $13@13 75; 7 at $14@14 50; 4 at $15@15 75; 6 at $16@16 75; 3 at $17@17 25; 3 at $20; 1 at $34.

LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE—*Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Proprietors.*—The breaks at this house to-day amounted 11 hhds, with 3 rejections. Sales 2 hhds at $4 50@4 55; 2 at $5@5 50; 2 at $8 40@8 80; 3 at $10 75; 1 at $11 50; 2 at $12 25@15.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

BOURBON HOUSE—*H. F. Vissman.*

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4, 1865.

The market for medium quality of cattle has been very dull, while real good ones are scarce and in good demand. Sales of good at 5¾ to 6¼c; fair and medium dull, at 4@5c; common and rough, 2¾ to 3¼c. Good heavy shipping cattle are in demand at 6¼ to 7¼c, gross weight.

Sheep—Choice and extra are in demand at 4½@5c, live weight; common are dull at $2 75 to $3 25 ₩ head. Lambs sell at $3 50 to $3 50 ₩ head

Hogs—Extra well fatted at 11 to 12c; fair are dull, at 10¾ to 11¼c, and light weights 9¾ to 10½c, gross weight.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	423	head.
Sheep	709	"
Hogs	693	"

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS, ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1865.

[Reported from the books of the Merchants' Exchange.]

	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, bbls	17,345	2,441
Do. dried, pkgs	1,960	967
Barley, sks	28,587	4,161
Bacon, tcs	4,363	4,422
Butter, pkgs	6,403	1,340
Bacon, lbs	79,740	29,467
Bagging, pieces	9,304	12,473
Bale rope, coils	7,165	14,303
Cotton, bales	29,123	27,569
Candles, boxes	9,004	18,084
Cotton yarns, bags	7,386	5,320
Corn, sks	177,443	61,040
Cattle, head	61,735	5,040
Cheese, boxes	26,3[illegible]0	9,231
Coal, bushels	10,320,000	3,142,750
Coffee, bags	30,098	17,340
Clover and grass seed, pkgs	9,375	4,455
Eggs, pkgs	3,911	933
Flour, bbls	90,898	31,445
Flaxseed, pkgs	6,280	1,519
Hay, bales	59,681	14,540
Hides, pks	41,400	13,238
Hogs, head	34,543	271
Hemp, bales	8,318	1,305
Iron, tons	5,996	3,146
Lard, kegs	2,089	1,723
Lard, tcs	1,449	5,111
Molasses	3,396	2,193
Malt, sks	17,957	5,044
Nails, kegs	28,634	12,308
Oats, sks	75,375	16,300
Oil, bbls	11,129	3,447
Pork	6,146	14,440
Do bulk pcs	30,326	100
Shingles	2,267,400	2,337,700
Sheep, head	30,379	2,477
Soap, boxes	13,716	7,096
Potatoes, bbls	46,298	11,371
Rye, sks	1,760	40
Sirup, pkgs	7,019	2,361
Sugar, hhds	4,170	441
Do. bbls	34,781	20,324
Salt, bbls	119,391	97,409
Starch, boxes	9,050	6,667
Tobacco, hhds	26,777	24,097
Do. boxes	3,447	20,957
Wheat, sks	194,763	94,537
Whisky, bbls	16,413	12,368
White Lead, kegs	11,277	5,797

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.
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Leisure Hour, Temple Bar,
Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Magazine, Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal, London National Review.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, October 30.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Chaplain French, who has recently traveled extensively in the interior of Georgia, addressing 50,000 freedmen and many thousands of planters as to their relative duties, is here. He reports great destitution among many thousands of freedmen, especially among those sent into the State for safe keeping and abandoned by their former owners on the surrender of the rebel army. Many citizens are glad slavery is done away with. The excess of freedmen above the ability of the planters to employ or support is causing great embarrassment, and threatens serious trouble unless relief in some form be furnished.

It is recommended that homesteads on the public lands of Florida might relieve many thousands. Several men, high in authority here, are understood to favor this plan. The freedmen generally plead for schools. Chaplain French has been recommissioned by order of the President, at the joint request of Generals Steadman, Saxton, and Gilmore, and ordered to report to General Howard. He goes North to represent the wants of the freedmen.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday amounted to $1,083,480 76.

The following important order, relative to the mustering out of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was issued on Saturday. The order apparently contemplates the retention here, in the military or civil service, of all who desire it whose disabilities entitle them to the favorable consideration of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1865.

General Orders, No. 155.

In view of the very numerous and pressing applications for discharge by members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Department commanders will cause all organizations of that corps within the geographical limits of their commands to be paraded before a General or a General staff officer as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable.

Any General or general staff officer on duty within the limits of the Department, whose services can be spared, may be detailed for this purpose. The officer will question each officer and enlisted man so paraded as to whether he wishes to be discharged or to remain in the service, and will make out separate lists of those who wish a discharge and of those who wish to remain in the service. Each list will then be read before the officers and men, who will have an opportunity to correct it, so that it will be a true expression of their wishes on the subject. The officer will visit all those who may be absent from the parade, and in a similar manner obtain their wishes, and enter their names in the proper rolls.

The rolls of officers and men who wish to be discharged will then be turned over to the Commissary of Musters, who will at once muster out of service those whose names are on the rolls of such as desire a discharge. He will obtain from regimental officers the necessary dates, and complete the rolls of those who desire to remain in the service, so as to exhibit their rank and degree of disability. These rolls, when completed, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General. The names of officers and men belonging to different companies or regiments will not be borne on the same rolls in any of the above cases. The rolls of those who wish to remain in service, as well as those who wished for discharge, will be made on the prescribed blanks for muster and descriptive rolls, and will contain full information according to the form of the blank. Department Commanders will see that this order is executed with promptness. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The St. Thomas correspondent of the Herald, under date of October 7th, states that the United States gunboat Kansas, Lieutenant commander C. H. Wells, arrived there on the 5th inst. from Cape Haytien.

The Kansas left Philadelphia on the 5th of August, and arrived at the Cape on the 14th, remaining there until the 2d inst., in consequence of matters connected with the revolution, which has since terminated, with the understanding that the town shall be given up to President Geffrard. This arrangement was brought about through the action taken by the United States Consul, Folsom, who was at one time in some danger through the savagery of the insurgents under Solvave, who held the town.

Capt. Wells wrote to the consul to acquaint those who considered themselves the authorities that he would resort to extreme measures should any insult be offered to the American flag, through the person of the consul or otherwise. He also notified him that he would hold the said authorities to account if they continue to take away the soft coal belonging to the United States Government. The captain of the British gunboat Farrow co-operated with Capt. Wells in this matter. The town of Cape Haytien was never at any time held by more than five hundred insurgents, and the insurrection was confined within its limits.

Capt. Wells thinks that two hundred determined men could have taken it at any time. In fact the attempt at revolution is regarded as a very contemptible affair. Solevave is said to be the man who shot at and wounded Greffards, Minister of State, for which crime he had to abscond beyond the seas, hence his hatred for the Greffards government. When the Kansas left Cape Haytien the U. S. steamer Desoto, Capt. Walker, and her Britanic Majesty's steamer Bull-dog were in port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

At noon to-day, in accordance with the preliminary arrangements, the Tunis Ambassadors were escorted to the Executive mansion by the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Perry, U. S. Consul at Tunis, and Mr. Cox, of the State Department. A large number of persons had gathered at the outer door to witness the entrance. They were at once conducted into the Blue-room.

The Ambassadors were in full dress, and displayed on their breasts marks and badges of honor, while our Consul wore the consular uniform. Standing near one of the large mirrors was Chevalier Antoine Conti, the Secretary and interpreter, and next to him the Consul Perry. On the sofa near the latter were seated General Otmas Hashem, the Ambassador, and Secretary Seward, while Colonel Payco Gaito, Aide-de-Camp to General Hashem, stood on the right of the group. The fifteen or more spectators present, including the ladies, occupied the seats on the opposite side. While waiting for the President, a desultory conversation was carried on by the distinguished parties.

The question having been asked how this room corresponded with the palace, the Tunisian secretary replied in French through Consul Perry that it was not the room that did the honor but the persons concerned that was the great matter of consequence. Consul Perry said the visitors were much interested in the postoffice operations which brought out so clearly the idea of thinking bayonets in the great number of soldiers' letters distributed. In many of the things they had seen it seemed to them that something was wanting, but notwithstanding this they were very much pleased. Their impression had been that the Capitol was necessary to contrast the elegance and richness of the entire country, but of this they were undeceived when reminded of the fact that this is not a commercial city, but the political metropolis.

Mr. Seward remarked that Washington is as large now as any other city of the country was at the time the National Seat of Government was selected, and gave some interesting facts connected with the erection of the President's house.

Consul Perry stated that there are four principal palaces in Tunis, adding that there are also small palaces in all the important places, where Governors reside, and at these the Bey is entertained when he visits them.

Secretary Seward, in the course of the conversation, mentioned that the President always resides at the Capital, where all the departments of the Government are located.

Consul Perry said the visitors had been very much interested in the machinery they had seen, and especially with the mechanical contrivances by which one man could do as much as a hundred, and even a thousand men.

Consul P., by request of the Tunisian Secretary, inquired whether everything in the room was of American manufacture; to which Secretary Seward replied, he believed so, with the exception, perhaps, of the carpet and some of the ornaments. Consul P., smiling, said the question was a fault of his own, as it was superinduced by the fact that his American pride always stood out so prominently; this led the Tunisian Secretary to make the inquiry. He further remarked, in response to Secretary Seward, that there was no systematic exploration of Carthage now carried on; the Arabs wandered over the scene and would pick up small stones and carry them away. The desultory conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of President Johnson, when all in the room rose to their feet. The President advanced to the group, which salutation was in like manner returned, when His Excellency General Hashem read from a paper, written in Arabic, an address, of which the following is a translation:

EXCELLENCY: His Highness the Bey of Tunis, my august sovereign, presents to your Excellency his warmest greetings and the respectful homage which is due to your exalted position. He has sent me to appear in your presence for the purpose of expressing to your Excellency and to your people the great pleasure which he experienced on the cessation of your calamitous war, and the restoration of peace and tranquillity in your great country. My august sovereign has also instructed me to present your Excellency expressions of condolence for the tragic end of the illustrious man Abraham Lincoln, whose death justly excited the nation and exceedingly excited His Highness. We ardently hope and pray that with this event may end the misfortunes of the United States. In view of the friendship which unites the two countries, His Highness the Bey sends to your Excellency his portrait as a souvenir of his friendship, for the augmentation of which between our respective people his Highness has a lively interest and warm desire. I feel myself flattered and exceedingly fortunate that the choice of his Highness has fallen upon me to accomplish this important and honorable mission, whose success I should regard as one of the noblest results of my life. I take pleasure in stating on this occasion, in the presence of your Excellency, that since my arrival in this country I have everywhere received the most cordial and flattering greetings and the liveliest expressions of sympathy for my country, for which I am duly grateful.

The President replied: Gentlemen, this inauguration of national courtesies between the old continent of Africa and the new continent of America seems to be suggestive, and we trust it is auspicious. I am glad that Tunis has sent us an envoy, and am especially pleased that you have been chosen by his Highness the Bey to be that minister. You are favorably known to us as a soldier and as a scholar, and above all, as a statesman, devoted to the extinction of slavery. You will be able to report to his Highness the Bey that the Americans are trying a humiliating experiment. It is nothing less than this: Whether a people can save liberty, and at the same time preserve itself. The events, pleasing and painful, to which you have referred in your speech and to which your Government has referred so kindly in your letters of credence, were incidents of this great trial. We have accepted them as such, and, while we thank God that He has saved us from the calamities which were threatened and, by great crimes, we thank Him for having inclined the nations of the earth to interpret these crimes and their consequences so justly. We humbly trust that our success will be beneficial not only at home but throughout the world, because it will give assurance that although war and conquest, as directed by Providence is to produce beneficial effects, yet that benevolence and peace are even better agencies to promote the progress of civilization. The portrait of the Bey, which he has sent us, besides being interesting to us as the likeness of a national friend, is valuable too as a work of art. It is received with satisfaction, and Congress will be apprised of the gift. The Executive government will endeavor to make your sojourn agreeable, as it will at all times be pleased to know the wishes of your Government.

The letter sent by the Bey of Tunis was then presented, and the distinguished visitors were severally introduced to the President, who said that while here in their individual capacity every facility would be presented to them to make their sojourn pleasant and interesting. This was outside of the usual courtesies, and he expressed the hope that all the relations between the United States and the Barbary States may be conducted in an amicable and satisfactory manner. These remarks were interpreted in French by Consul Perry, and Secretary Seward then handed a copy of the President's speech to Gen. Hashem. The audience here terminated, the Tunisians and President and Secretary of State shaking hands at parting. Everybody present seemed much interested and gratified with the interview.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.

Brigadier General Fiske has issued an important circular in regard to regulating the status of white refugees, freedmen, and abandoned orphans of both sexes. The State laws of apprenticeship will be recognized by the Bureau provided no distinction of color is made. In case they do, such laws applying to white will be extended to colored children.

Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are regarded as the guardians of the orphans and minors of freedmen within their respective districts. Each parish or township shall care for and provide for its paupers. Vagrant laws made for free people now in force will be extended to freedmen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The steamer Massachusetts, which arrived at Philadelphia from Key West, reports a tremendous gale there on the 22d. Every vessel except the Massachusetts went ashore in the harbor. The next morning twenty vessels were visible from the lookout. The gunboat Muscoota went ashore, but got off again. A large ship, name unknown, went ashore high and dry on the reef, near the light, but no assistance could be rendered, owing to the high sea. Considerable damage was done to roofs of buildings at Key West.

The members of the Fenian senate continued their sessions to-day. The proceedings were secret, but it is reported that agents were to be sent to Ireland at once, to organize the great revolution which it is believed will take a practical shape in a short time. It is also said that the Fenians have received the indorsal of officials in this country, whose names will not only lend inspiration to the movement, but will be a guarantee of its success. An effort is also to be made to effect the de facto release of John Mitchell, in order that he may take some active part in the approaching Celtic insurrection.

A special to the Commercial from Washington, dated 30th, says: Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, states that Congress will await the report of the special committee, who are now taking evidence on the working of the revenue system, before legislating upon the revision of the tax laws. This will probably throw the revenue question over to the latter part of the session, as the committee will not be ready to report for a month after the opening of Congress.

Hon. Caleb Cushing's mission to England is on business connected with our claims for damages by privateers. He is preparing an elaborate argument upon the subject and arranging the numerous claims that are being sent into the State Department. The President is fully determined on asserting our claims for redress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Letters from Texas say that directly after the war the people of that State were willing to agree to almost anything for the sake of pacification, but that now, owing to the dilatory movements of Provisional Governor Hamilton, much dissatisfaction begins to be manifested. The State has made but little progress in restoring her relations to the Union, nor are the proper facilities yet afforded throughout Texas for taking the amnesty oath.

The Tunis embassy will to-morrow visit the fortifications, and a salute will be fired in their honor. At night they will receive the officers of the army and navy at their hotel.

Clarence Riting, a clerk in the State Department, well known and appreciated for his gentlemanly character and scholastic attainments, has been appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Lima, Peru.

There has been no arrangements made as yet for the trial of Jeff Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.

John Mitchell is released, and goes to Richmond to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Times' special says since the close of the rebellion thirty-five new National Banks have been organized in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,474,400, distributed among the States as follows: Virginia, 16 banks, capital stock $1,600,000; Tennessee, 7, capital $1,000,000; North Carolina, 2, capital $100,000; Georgia, 3, capital $300,000; Alabama, 3, capital $400,000; Mississippi, 1, capital $50,000; Louisiana, 2, capital $800,000; Texas, 1, capital $200,000.

The Tribune's special says Col. John Eaton, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct in the field and faithful services in his present position.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says: There is much excitement and anxiety of the Government and the loyalists of Canada over the present and prospective movements of the Fenians. There have as yet been no arrests of members of the order, but prominent Irishmen are constantly watched and dogged by spies, and there is great uneasiness regarding the intention of the brotherhood on both sides of the border. Both regular and volunteer troops are much mistrusted by their officers. Of the former squads are constantly deserting, and at least one third of the latter are believed to be enrolled for or in symphthy with the dreaded Irish uprising. There is no abatement in the mysterious stir and preparations in the British provincial camps and garrisons heretofore noticed, indicating apprehensions of something extraordinary and shortly to occur. Soldiers are being put in the most complete state as regards arms, equipments, and discipline.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Oct. 30.

Provisional Governor Johnson sent a message to the Convention, at its morning session to-day, transmitting two telegraphic messages from Washington. The first is identical, except the name of the State and date, with the Presidential telegram of September 18th. The second is Secretary Seward's dispatch to Governor Johnson, dated September 28th, which has already been published at the North.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool October 18th, via Queenstown the 19th, arrived this morning.

Lord Palmerston is dead.

Lord Palmerston had been seriously ill for some days from the effects of a cold. The symptoms had been very alarming, but he afterward improved. On the night of the 17th, however, a bulletin was issued to the effect that he had become worse since morning, and that it could not be disguised that he was very seriously ill. Telegrams were constantly being sent to the Queen at Balmoral.

Lord Palmerston would complete his eighty-first year on the 20th of October.

The sensation news published by the Times that Mr. Seward recently sent peremptory dispatches to France continued to attract attention, but was generally regarded as wholly unfounded, and this view was confirmed by the Moravian's news.

The Times contends that, let this remonstrance be what it may, coolness has recently arisen between France and America. The Star pronounces the Times' news entirely baseless—a mere absurdity.

The Paris Temps says: The deaths from cholera in that city were averaging two hundred per day.

London, Oct. 19.—Lord Palmerston died on the 18th instant at 1:35 A. M. Great anxiety prevailed yesterday to know the result of his illness. Business on the Stock Exchange and other quarters was almost suspended, and a deep and universal regret is expressed by all parties at his loss. Earl Russell will probably succeed him, Lord Clarendon taking the foreign office. But nothing official has transpired.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Herald says the action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton as Governor; of Georgia, in advocating the payment of the rebel debt, and of Mississippi, in refusing to take up and pass the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, is believed to have seriously affected the future policy of the President concerning those States and to have endangered the admission of their delegates in the next Congress.

Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment, a general amnesty would have been at once declared in favor of all rebels. As it is, but few amnesties will, in all probability, be hereafter granted to citizens of these States. The same is true of Georgia and South Carolina. The action of their conventions has not justified the confidence of the President, and the rigor of military government and martial law will be the consequence.

The Herald's Washington special says Mr. Torbert, formerly President of the Bank of Tennessee, and an applicant for pardon, was loudly declaiming last evening at a hotel against the justice of any interference in the matter of the Southern States paying their debts.

The Freedmen's Bureau is making an extensive report relative to the school system among freedmen.

Several bogus notes of a large denomination have been received at Washington, having passed through the hands of several of the Sub-Treasurers.

The President has not yet taken up the Wertz case.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.

Well informed gentlemen from Mississippi say a good deal of old cotton is still there. A great amount has been shipped to Memphis for lack of railroad facilities to New Orleans or Mobile. This will soon be corrected.

There is much cotton in the field in Central Texas of the new crop, but the freedmen wont pick it on the finest plantations in lower Texas.

Galveston papers says that cotton will not be planted, and the lands are growing up in weeds. The same report comes from Mississippi.

From undoubted sources it is ascertained that if there is corn enough raised to feed the planters's families the coming season it will be all that can be expected. There is some complaint that the freedmen will not work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

There was an interview between President Johnson and a delegation of the Fenian Brotherhood to day. The release of John Mitchell having been granted by the President on an application of the Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, presented by a special envoy, the Congress decided that a deputation should proceed to Washington to give expression of the thanks of the organization. Accordingly, Colonel W. R. Roberts, of New York, President of the Senate, and B. Doran Killian, of St. Louis, as special delegates, accompanied by Mr. S. J. Monny, of Toledo, proceeded to the White House, and were given an early interview. On being introduced, Mr. Roberts addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of being delegated by the Convention of the Irish-American citizens assembled in Philadelphia, representing large social classes in thirty States and Territories, to wait upon your Excellency and express to you how deeply they feel the act restoring to freedom a man whom they love and venerate for his self sacrificing devotion to his native land. They remember nothing of John Mitchell's American career. They can never forget that he risked all a patriot should for Ireland. I am sure, your Excellency, the American people will have no cause to regret the sympathy they feel and the friendship we believe they entertain. Of Irish birth, we, sir, are not unconscious that we have found in America liberty, justice, and an asylum.

President Johnson replied, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to learn that the steps which have been taken in the matter referred to have met with the approval of the gentlemen who have sent you here. As you correctly remarked, we could not remember Mr. Mitchell's American career. We are anxious, as a mark of respect and compliment to the large section of our countrymen with whom Mr. Mitchell was previously identified, to yield to their expressed wishes in that regard.

After some further conversation of a friendly character, the delegation departed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.

An arrival from Japan to day brings dates to the 15th of September. Among the cargo brought by this arrival are 320 packages of silk-worm eggs for shipment to New York, and thence to France. They are valued at $800,000. They are shipped by this circuitous route to avoid the tropics.

The Japanese news is unimportant. The Tikon is represented as indisposed to return to Jeddo at present.

Seven miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, extending towards Stockton, are graded, and laborers are now engaged in laying the track. The work has commenced developing the quicksilver mines owned by a New York company and situated near Mono lake, 300 miles east of San Francisco. The laborers employed are freedmen recently arrived from Richmond. The Elevator, the colored men's newspaper published in this city, encourages similar efforts to employ freedmen on this coast as the best possible opening for improving their condition.

The Oregon Statesman estimates the overland emigration this year at 10,000, nearly all of whom will settle in the Williamette Valley.

The ship Endeavor has arrived.

The bark Alberto had arrived from China with a cargo of 250 coolies, including over forty women. They were bound to labor five years at four dollars per month, clothing themselves. Their other necessaries were to be provided for by their masters, who were also to take care of them in case of sickness. The cost of procuring coolies on these terms is eighty dollars each. The sloops Fairwind and Panther sailed for Baker's Island previous to the 12th of September, and the Odd Fellow was then loading with guano.

NEW YORK, October 31.

An English paper states that the United Kingdom, of the line of steamers between Glasgow and New York, put into Lough Lilley on Thursday morning, and, having a suspicious appearance, orders were sent from Dublin to the authorities to look after her. While steaming out of the Lough she was hove to by a shot of the gunboat Nightingale, and brought back to anchor at Rothmullen. Being searched by the police, nothing suspicious was found except a lady armed with a formidable revolver, and having in her possession letters from which the authorities inferred she might be the wife of one of the leaders of Fenianism in America. A number of the coast guard and police accompanied the lady to Glasgow to ascertain particularly about her.

The Post's special says: It is reported that the President is seriously considering the point of commuting the sentence of Wertz to imprisonment for life. No decision has yet been announced.

The President to-day received advices that the Georgia State Convention had declared slavery abolished by a unanimous vote without debate.

A large number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in forts and penitentiaries during the war will soon be released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.

On the arrival of Col. Bulkley and the Russian-American telegraph party in the vicinity of Plover Bay, the Indians were extremely shy, and hesitated about going on board. When they did go on board, they reported that they had seen a steamer burning ships in the vicinity but a few days before, and some of the crews belonging to the ships had been sent ashore by the steamer. The Indians did not understand the burning of these vessels, and therefore hesitated about going on board. Some two or three of the sailors set ashore by the Shenandoah are reported, by a young man who returned by the Palmetto, to have been taken off by the telegraph party, though Col. Bulkley does not mention the fact in his letter, and nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Shenandoah.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.

The Democrat's special from Lawrence, Kansas, says Gen. Harney's chief clerk, Irwin, arrived from the Indian Council, at the head waters of the Little Arkansas River. The Council was in session twenty-two days, and concluded treaties with the Arappahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Caddoes, and Apaches. The wildest of the tribes of the plains, the Kiowas, gave up two white women and six children, which they had held as prisoners for eight months. Presents were distributed to the Indians after the treaties were signed. Nearly all the members of the Commission were suffering from fever and ague.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Commercial says it is understood Secretary McCulloch will recommend Congress to substitute a tax on sales for income tax.

The Fenian Senate have engaged the new hall, No. 158 Broadway, where their meetings will be held in future. A private session was held this morning. The announcement by their president of the release of John Mitchell created great enthusiasm. It is probable the important change in the premiership caused by the death of Lord Palmerston will be the subject of discussion before the Senate so far as it relates to the Fenian organization.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Express publishes the following: The Havana steamer at this port brings confirmatory news of the uprising of the negroes in Jamaica against the whites. Her Majesty's Consulate at this port, it is said, is in receipt of dispatches of the utmost importance. Many revolting murders had been perpetrated by the negroes. A white magistrate had been shockingly mutilated—his fingers and toes cut off, and then murdered; after which a negro woman ripped open his bowels. The mutiny was spreading rapidly at last accounts, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the whites.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The funeral services attendant on the death of Col. Ulric Dahlgren were celebrated to-day. The President and Cabinet, and a large number of army and navy officers, were present, with hundreds of others, in the First Presbyterian church, to which place the remains were conveyed. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the beneficial results of the war, though at the sacrifice of life, and eulogized Col. Dahlgren in this connection.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Sir Morton Peto, who takes his departure for England in the Scotia to-morrow, tendered his American friends a grand farewell banquet last evening at Delmonico's. The entertainment was one of the most elaborate character, and, in its magnificence, excelled any previous offer of the kind in this country. Speeches were made by Sir Morton Peto, Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Walker, M. P., Generals Hooker and Dix, Vice Admiral Farragut, Hon. John Sherman, and Mr. Ogden. The festivities concluded with a concert in the parlors of the establishment.

The Herald says: It is reported that Hampton Roads is shortly to be the rendezvous of a large and important fleet of our naval vessels.

The Herald's Washington special says preparations are being made at the Freedmen's Bureau to make exclusive reports regarding the general school system among the blacks throughout the country, so far as their educational facilities are under the control of the Bureau.

In response to a communication from Southern gentlemen who proposed certain measures for re-establishing the labor system of the South, General Howard has replied as follows: "Any specific plantation regulations which are not inconsistent with the freedom of the employes may be adopted anywhere, and I will cheerfully aid in their execution; but I am equally anxious to afford as much latitude as possible to individual enterprise, without assuming to interfere too much with merely local regulations."

The Tribune's special says the statement recently telegraphed to the Herald about Jeff. Davis's trial is without foundation.

The Times' special says a well known Northern theatrical manager lately organized a dramatic company to perform at the theater at Lynchburg, Va. After a few representations, the hostility of the inhabitants to anything coming from the North was so apparent that the company had to dissolve.

The World's special says: A letter from Gen. Russell, dated at Corpus Christi, Texas, states that the brigade of colored troops stationed at that place, under his command, is to be sent home and mustered out, as fast as transportation can be furnished. This brigade is composed mostly of Western men. It has been in various actions, losing three of its number in the fight at Petersburg.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, who is going to England on a confidential mission from the State Department, is still in the city. It is asserted that he goes out as commissioner to settle the Alabama claims, or to confer on business relating to the Hudson Bay Company's offices.

The Times's correspondent, writing from Montgomery, Ala., says: In the fullest sense of the term, there is little or no patriotism in Central and Southern Alabama, and but little love for the Government of the United States in Northern Alabama. In that portion of the State lying north of the Tennessee river, and running from Tuscombia in the west to Stevenson in the east, the people are true to the Government and its interests, and can be relied upon. In the southern and central parts of the State, with a great many the spirit of rebellion has not ceased to exist. Those most disposed to do good are officers and soldiers who have fought in the armies of the late Confederate States. Two-thirds of them not only confess themselves whipped, but gracefully acknowledge they have been fairly dealt with, and are prepared to do anything honorable. They are to a man in favor of peace and the obliteration of past differences.

The railroads in Alabama, with the exception of a portion of the Girard road, are in running order, and most of them are in good condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Brigadier-General Edmund Schring, Inspector General, who was directed to investigate certain complaints made by citizens and residents of Charleston, South Carolina, has made his report, fully exonerating General Hatch from all acts of administration while in command of that post. He reports that he believes General Hatch to be a capable and attentive officer, just in his decisions, and guided by what he believed to be the best interest of the Government.

The following is a copy of a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy upon the removal of all restrictions upon United States war vessels in British ports. It is also understood that official intelligence has been received to the effect that Admiral Denman, the British naval commander in the Pacific, has been ordered to send cruizers in quest of the Shenandoah, who are to capture her if met with:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 30, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the satisfaction of submitting for your information a copy of a dispatch which has just been received from Mr. Adams, together with its accompaniment, a copy of a note of Earl Russell, relating to the restrictions upon American national vessels which were lately maintained by Her Majesty's Government in British ports and waters.

The dispatch shows that all the objectionable restraints referred to have now been entirely removed, and it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that unrestricted hospitality and friendship shall be shown to the vessels of war of the United States in all Her Majesty's ports, whether at home or abroad.

The President has directed me to make known to her Majesty's Government his satisfaction for this pleasing manifestation of consideration and justice on the part of Great Britain. I have, therefore, to request you to inform the naval officers of the United States that the instructions that have heretofore been given them to make discriminations in regard to their vessels in British ports and their intercourse with British naval vessels are now countermanded, and that henceforth the most liberal hospitality and courtesy will be expected to be shown by the navy of the United States to the navy of Great Britain. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The Times's and Tribune's letter from El Paso, dated September 29th, says: The prospect for President Juarez to remain here, for some time at least, is becoming better and better every day. There is at present no appearance of the departure of the French from Chihuahua. It is said in El Paso that the French entering Chiahuahua have been received very coolly, as if they had entered a deserted city. A few citizens were the only persons who took the trouble of having a demonstration in honor of the French.

According to the same testimony, siege has been proclaimed in Chihuahua. The public places and promenades of Chihuahua are completely deserted. Not a single family has accepted the invitation from the French.

B. S. Osborn, naval reporter, has received a letter from Capt. C. F. Hall, Arctic explorer, dated at Repulse Bay, lat 66 deg 31 min. north and long. 86 deg. 3 min. west. The letter was written August 20th, 1865, and is eight months later than the letter published a month ago. Capt. Hall is in excellent health and spirits, and is confident of succeeding in [illegible]sion. Last winter he made a sledge jo[illegible] the west coast of Sir Thomas Ro[illegible], but ascertained nothing new. [illegible] the letter was written he was pre[illegible] further explorations, and hope[illegible] [illegible]viving members of Sir John [illegible]

G[illegible] 30.

Returns from all di[illegible] Governor about 500 [illegible]ton. Gov. Perry [illegible] the long term.

A special to [illegible]n, the 31st, says: B[illegible] R. Hawley, late Chief of [illegible] commanding at Rich[illegible] his commission in the [illegible] ship of the Har[illegible]

Mr. Cushing's m[illegible] the Government is purely [illegible]ional and not diplomatic, as [illegible]ely circulated.

[illegible]ober 31.

To-day the Preside[illegible]erre Soule. Brigadier-General S[illegible]issioner of the Freedmen's Bure[illegible]abama, is in Washington, accomp[illegible]overnor Parsons, with a view to obta[illegible] Executive sanction to a certain measure of policy relative to the affairs of that State; also to obtain teachers for the freedmen, who are loudly demanded and in short supply.

General Savage represents the people of Alabama as favorably disposed to the introduction of Northern capital and energy, and that the opportunities for favorable investment are very great.

Large numbers of the officers and soldiers retiring from the army are not leaving the State, but are purchasing plantations and becoming residents.

By order from the Quartermaster-General the attention of officers on duty in the several military departments is called to the great number of animals belonging to the United States in the possession of persons who have no legal title or rightful claim thereto. Such animals will be seized wherever found and turned over to the nearest Quartermaster. The persons in possession of disputed property must show title thereto, by virtue of some authorized Government sale, indicated by the brand N. C. or S. or by the report of some duly authorized Government officer.

Jeff Davis has ordered a new beaver cloth overcoat of a merchant tailor in this city, who was his old time servitor. The manufacturer of the garment commenced this morning from the measurement taken in 1860, and will probably insist on advance payment, leaving Jeff to take all the chances on the investment.

The Washington Monument Association will go before Congress this winter for another appropriation in payment for the shaft. The last annual report of the Treasurer showed the receipt of about $11 in popular subscriptions from all sources. About $300,000 are required to carry the monument to the proposed height.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The steamer Saxonia, from Bremen, has arrived. News anticipated. She has over 700 passengers.

The Herald's Matamoras correspondent of the 12th ult states that the attack by the Liberals on Matamoras commenced on the Sunday previous, and the fact of their being led up in three lines of battle led to the belief that they were commanded by American officers, as they never formed that way before. The Liberals held their ground, and the most constant vigilance by the garrison only prevents its being nightly surprised.

All communication with the interior is shut off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

It seems from recently received official intelligence that reorganization in Arkansas has progressed quietly and is a success. President Johnson has informed the Governor of that State that there will be no interference with its government, and not only does he invite the State to resume its former relations with the Federal Government but promises it all the aid of the power of the Government in the premises.

Hon. James L. Orr, Governor elect of South Carolina, was pardoned some weeks ago, but as that State has not repudiated the rebel debt she has failed to prepare herself for official recognition as a State loyal to the Union.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1

The Scotia has sailed, taking Sir Morton Peto and party, and seventy thousand dollars in specie.

The Tribune's Washington special says of Jeff Davis's trial: Messrs. Speed, Rousseau, Evarts, and others, counsel for the Government, announced in a New York paper as positively determined on, was true in August, but is not true now. Public opinion has changed since then.

It is admitted as a fact that any trial in a Southern State would be a farce; that the Southern States unanimously desire his pardon; that the majority of the Democratic party held the same opinion; and now that the leaders of the radical wing of the Republican party has expressed the same wish. It is believed that it will be taken as granted that a majority of the nation are opposed to his punishment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Mobile Tribune publishes an address to the planters of Alabama, dated Montgomery, October 18, and signed by —Stone, J. H. Clouten and Wm. O. Baldwin, whose advice is as follows:

The result of the recent war, so disastrous to the South, has been a revolution of your entire labor system. The 40,000 blacks who were recently your slaves and subject to your will in their every movement, are no longer under your individual control. Hitherto you have been accustomed to direct their labor by your sovereign mandates. Now you can command it only by contract.

This brings about relations which are new to both races, and brings them too suddenly upon such that both you and the blacks find it difficult to accommodate yourselves to the almighty change. The black man is dazzled if not intoxicated with the air of freedom thrust suddenly upon him, while the white man is more or less oppressed with the thought that this element of his wealth is kept from him. The ignorant black man has in many instances fallen into the delusion that freedom means exemption from manual labor, and the white man discouraged by the indolence, and, in many instances, the insolence of the negro, has exhibited symptoms of despondency bordering on apathy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1

Gold is easier. The gold paid out for 5-20 coupons received by the city of Boston is comforting, to a certain extent, upon the street, and relieves the market. The demand for customs is moderate, the price ranging at 145⅞@145¾. Foreign exchange is nominal.

The foreign imports at the port of New York for September were $22,674,496, against $100,539,459 for the corresponding month last year, and from the comparatively small proportion entered for ware-house and the large amount withdrawn from bond, it appears that the receipts were not at all beyond the wants of the market. The amount of goods yet in bond at their gold value was reduced more than $3,000,000.

The receipts for customs during September reached the unprecedented total of $129,296 15. It is attributable not only to the large amounts of goods entered for consumption, but also to large withdrawals from bond. While the imports increased so largely last month, the exports show a decline. The imports were $2,267,419 in gold value, and the exports only $155,233 11 in currency, so that in reducing the latter to gold value, there was an excess of imports over exports of about $11,500,000. This balance, however, has been set off to an important extent by the export of 5 20 bonds and other securities. The exports continue large, chiefly owing to the large shipment of cotton.

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 2,162 pounds beeswax, 225,531 barrels wheat flour, 550 barrels rye flour, 2,125 barrels corn meal, 32,801 bushels wheat, 300 bushels oats, 1,904 bushels peas, 19,908 bushels corn, 1,082 pkgs candles, 480 tons coal, 11,621 bales cotton, 1,019 bales hay, 12 bales hops, 1,737 barrels crude turpentine, 1,984 barrels rosin, 40 barrels pitch, 1,010 gallons whale oil, 480 gallons lard oil, 112 gallons linseed oil, 2,539 barrels pork, 1,386 barrels and 500 tierces beef, 340,022 pounds cut meats, 38,261 pounds butter, 382,912 pounds cheese, 277,683 pounds lard, 185 barrels rice, 35,225 pounds tallow, 42,428 gallons petroleum, 3,136 hhds and 2,036 other pkgs crude tobacco, 47,417 pounds manufactured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Up to 3 o'clock to-day no decision had been arrived at in the Wertz case. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the President to exercise clemency and imprison him for life.

To-day the Post-office Department began to open the bids for carrying the mails on some 800 routes in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Bids will be received till 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Postmaster-General has till the 15th to decide on the bids, but so few have been received thus far that the successful bidders will doubtless be announced before that time.

The Tunis embassy remained within doors yesterday. To day, by invitation of the military authorities, they visited the freedmen villages on the Arlington estate.

Lieutenant General Grant has rented the private residence built by John C. Breckinridge while Vice-President, and adjoining that owned by the late Senator Douglas.

The Herald's dispatch says: Speculations that General Meigs will shortly retire from the quartermaster-generalship of the army are again obtaining credit in the gossip circles, and it is almost positively stated that General Robert Allen or General Ingalls is to succeed to that office.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The steamer Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz on the 22d of October and Havana on the 27th, has arrived, and reports that, between Tavernier and Corry's Fort light-house, she saw nine vessels on the reef, one of them a large screw steamer, apparently armed, about five miles south of Corry's Fort, and surrounded by wreckers.

The lake of Texecuco, immediately adjoining the city of Mexico, was, on the 5th of October, within one inch of the level of the city. It the rains had continued a few hours longer a great destruction of property would have been the result.

Maximilian and the empress would leave on a visit to Yucatan on November 5th.

The railroad between Puebla and the City of Mexico will be completed by the 1st of May next. Over 4,000 laborers are employed on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Subscriptions are to be opened throughout the empire for the relief of those rendered destitute by the inundation of the last rainy season.

A curious phenomena occurred in the Valley of Mexico on the 6th of October. Five large streams of water burst suddenly from a mountain, which, if they do not diminish in volume will form a considerable river.

An ex-rebel named Mitchell rented a plantation in the State of St. Luis Potosi and is going to plant 1,000 acres of cotton next season.

A railroad train was plundered by robbers from Vera Cruz and an officer and nine men of the foreign legion were captured. It was said that Marshal Basoine would dispatch a powerful force to put an end to these outrages.

Three hundred of Figuero's band are said to have been routed by the citizens and soldiers of Bogota, near that place, killing thirty-seven and capturing sixty-eight prisoners. Seventy-eight Austrian Hussars charged 400 of Figuero's band on the 22d, and routed them. The loss of the latter was 50 killed and wounded.

Another account reports the eastern portion of the City of Mexico submerged, and that there is danger of the total overflow of the city.

Senor Dudan is appointed Imperial Minister to Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Post's Washington special says that the contractors for the extension of the Library in the Capitol building will not be able to finish the work by the 1st of January, though it is proceeding with all possible dispatch. Large additions have been made to the Library since last Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that the new gold cuts of the denominations of one hundred and one thousand dollars will be sent to this city early next week. The twenty, five, and five hundred dollar notes may not be ready for some time. It is intended to begin the issue of the certificates to depositors next week.

Rev. Dr. McCarty, of Philadelphia, delivered an address at Irving Hall last night, favoring the independence of Ireland, and its annexation to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The Naval Court-martial, of which Vice-Admiral Farragut is President, convened to-day. Colonel Harston, of the Marine Corps, was arraigned before the Court on the charge of misapplying the money of new recruits placed in his hands. It is said that he pleaded guilty, and he was allowed two days to prepare a statement in extenuation of the offense.

The President has appointed Colonel John P. Taggart internal revenue collector for the first district of Pennsylvania in place of Mr. Harding, deceased. There were at least twenty applicants for the position, some of them strongly backed by political influence. Colonel Taggart commanded one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and for some time past has been connected with the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and is highly esteemed as a courteous and estimable gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

The remains of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren laid in state in Independence Hall during the night, and the funeral services took place this morning. Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., of Newark, N. J., delivered an impressive sermon, and the remains were then removed from the Hall to Laurel Hill cemetery, escorted by six companies of the 7th regiment of the 1st army corps, and two companies of marines and city troops, which acted as guards of honor. Among the distinguished mourners were Admiral Dahlgren, Generals Meade and Humphreys, and Major Henry.

NEW YORK, Nov 1.

The steamer Leo, from Savannah on the 28th, has arrived.

The steamer Wabash, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, has put in in distress. She lost her smoke-stack and sails, and two men were lost overboard.

The steamer Idaho, with one hundred and thirty-four laborers for the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, had arrived from New York.

St. Paul's church, in Savannah, was burned on the 26th.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has gone to practicing law at Augusta.

One hundred and fifteen bales of cotton were burned on the cars of the Alabama & Florida railroad at Montgomery, recently.

The steamer Raleigh arrived from New York on the 26th. She took fire on the passage, but it was extinguished.

The receipts of cotton were fair at Savannah. The market is dull, and prices are lower: middling, 52c; Sea Island, unchanged, 85c@$1 25—most of the sales at $1 10@1 05.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature convened at Jefferson City to-day. No quorum being present in the Senate, that body adjourned till to-morrow. The House organized, with Col. Jamison as Speaker pro tem. In the chair, but adjourned without transacting any business. Walter S. Lovelace, the regular Speaker of the House, having been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Fletcher, a vacancy exists, but it is not yet determined whether the House will elect a new Speaker or allow Col. Jamison to preside during the session.

ROCKLAND, ME., Nov. 1.

The statue of Major-General H. G. Berry was erected to-day by the Masonic fraternity. The weather was auspicious and the ceremonies imposing. The fire companies of the city, and several thousand citizens, headed by bands of music, turned out to honor the occasion. An eloquent address was made by Rev. Nathan Butler, of Calden.

MR. SEWARD AND THE FENIANS.—The Albany Journal gives the following denial, which I supposed to be official, of the assertion contained in the London Morning Post, that Secretary Seward had given the British Government information concerning the Fenians:

We have already contradicted the senseless statement. We now say positively that Mr. Seward has given the British Government no information respecting the Fenian movement, that no application for such information has been made, and that, finally, no correspondence on the subject has passed the State Department.

☞ The Chicago Republican, alluding to the recent visit of A. H. Stephens to Washington, says:

Mr. Lincoln always spoke of Mr. Stephens with great kindness. He used to say that, of all the Southern leaders, Stephens was the one against whom he could feel no animosity.

☞ Here is what the Greenville (East Tennessean) New Era says about the negro population of that section. Greenville is the home of Andrew Johnson, and the New Era is, we suppose, as thorough a Union paper as any in Tennessee or out of it. We by no means agree with it about driving the negroes out of the country, but we do say that they must be made to work for their own support. Those who rant about the negro so much and who know about him so little, should read and digest the following, and learn something from it, if they are capable of learning anything from any source on the subject:

It may be as well for the white citizens of our country to subserve, in some degree, their own interest as to incur unnecessary inconvenience and expense in supporting the vagabond negro population that remain in our midst. A few months of experience have clearly demonstrated the fact that the negro free is very different from the negro *slave*, and we are sorry to add, that experience does not prove that he is in any degree benefited; nor do we believe that his freedom so dearly bought, will or can ever benefit him while he remains in our midst. While we, in common with the country, rejoice that he is no longer in bondage, and exult that our free country is rid of the great curse and disgrace of human bondage, yet we think that neither the negro nor the white man can be benefited by the abolition of slavery while the negro is permitted to remain in our country. If they were disposed to be industrious and faithful, they would be employed, and amply remunerated, but the experience of a short period has fully proven that he is unthrifty, lazy, and wholly unreliable. And we think it due to ourselves to ignore them *in toto*, and not employ them in any way, but procure in their stead white laborers and servants, which would necessarily drive this indolent people out of the country. We have done enough for the negro, and if, protecting our own self-interest, Cuffy should suffer, it will be attributable to his own idleness and unfaithfulness.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH AND THE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes:

The Secretary of the Treasury finds already that the return road to specie payments is a hard one to travel. No sooner had he taken the first step than he was surrounded by a multitude of people beseeching him to abandon his plans and let the currency alone. There are some who denounce him, but the majority of the dissatisfied continue to ply him with arguments and prayers. To one of them he said, a day or two since, that under no considerations would he change his plans, but that he would push forward toward a redeemable currency, steadily contracting the amount.

Those persons who complain and object to contraction will now turn their attention to Congress. There are unmistakable indications that Congress will be importuned not only to deny to the Secretary the authority to continue his policy of funding legal tenders, but to extend the present limit of National bank notes from three to five hundred millions. There can be no doubt of Mr. McCulloch's firmness. He will stand by his Fort Wayne speech. The chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance is known to agree with the Secretary. So does Mr. Sherman, who is second on the committee. Who will be chairman of the Ways and Means is yet in doubt. If Mr. Stevens goes back to his old place the friends of inflation will have an important advantage over their opponents. It will be for Congress to see to it that no such men as Stevens are put in that important place.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS

THE TOILET.—Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary *et cæteras* of every lady's toilet table. Some of the best of these compounds are COCOAINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred by many to the imported article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take unexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world."

All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturer of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent men have attested to its virtues; among them EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHINGTON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others.

"Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies' Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render is a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table.

Louisville Journal.

Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods.
may2 thurs&sun&w6m

DIED,

At the residence of his mother-in-law, in this city, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN P. MAYHER, in the 22d year of his age.

At her residence, Meddowvale, Bullitt county, Ky., on the 29th instant, Mrs. ELIZA A. L. TYDINGS, widow of the late Rev. Richard Tydings, in the 76th year of her age.

In this city, at 3 o'clock A. M., Oct. 30th, EDWARD L., infant son of J. B. and Dorinda Montgomer, aged 11 months and 22 days.

October 28th, at 1 o'clock A. M., HEZEKIAH LYON, aged 87 years.

On the 27th inst, at 12 M., Miss ALICE HAMILTON, daughter of Capt. James D. Hamilton, aged 27 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. marl d&wly

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It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous, and silken.

It is a splendid hair-dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by J. W. SEATON & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, and by all Druggists.
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To Die in a Bad Cause,
as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But, on the other hand,
DYEING FOR A GOOD CAUSE
as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
are doing every day, in every city of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair dressers. o7 eod&eow1m

NEW FIRM.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP FOR the purpose of conducting a
General Banking and Brokerage
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At No. 9 New street (near Wall), NEW YORK,
Under the name of
TILFORD & BODLEY.

We solicit accounts from BANKS, BANKERS, and MERCHANTS, and will allow 4 per cent interest on daily balances, which may be checked for without notice.

We receive deposits of GOLD, and allow 3 per cent thereon, subject to sight draft, or 4 per cent on 30 days' notice; the interest in both cases payable in coin.

We make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, BUY AND SELL STERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD for the usual commission.

Faithful and prompt attention given to all orders.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. TILFORD, Lexington, Ky.
CHAS. S. BODLEY.

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We will Practice Law before the Military Commissions, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally—giving attention to the Collection of all Claims intrusted to our care.

In every case we will make moderate charges.

☞ Agents wanted in every county seat.
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Improved No. 0, Light One Horse	$1 60
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Extra points furnished in any quantity, which will fit the new or old numbers alike, being the same.

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WANTED—SITUATION AS TEACHER—A GENtleman and lady wish a situation as principals of a Female Academy or of a mixed school of the highest grade. The gentleman was educated at the University of Virginia, and has had large experience as a Teacher. He will give instruction in the classics and all the higher English branches. His recommendations as to character, scholarship, and success as a Teacher, he will warrant to be satisfactory. The lady can give instruction in French and Music. Address, with particulars, J. O. D., Owingsville, Bath county, Ky.
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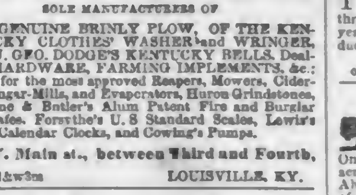

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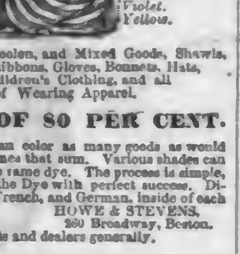
Patented October 13, 1863.



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A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

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HOWE & STEVENS,
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For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
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H. W. HAWES, W. JENKINS,
Louisville, Ky. Late Capt., A. Q. M.,
Regular Army.

U.S.CLAIM AGENCY.

CAPT. W. JENKINS, late Ass't Q. M. of the Regular Army, and H. W. HAWES, of Louisville, Ky., have established a United States Claim Agency at H. W. Hawes's old stand, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

They will attend to the preparation, prosecution, and collection of claims against the United States, embracing Railroad, Steamboat, and Turnpike claims; claims for horses and equipage, engines, cars, boats, wagons, etc., lost or damaged while in public service either by impressment or contract; claims for prize money for officers and privates; for arrears of pay; for commutation of rations while prisoners of war; for pensions, bounty, etc.

Officers' accounts made out and certificates of non-indebtedness procured and all kinds of vouchers of the Q. M. Department carefully and accurately prepared and collected.

☞ The department will be under the personal supervision of Capt. Jenkins, who has had over twelve years' experience in the Regular Army, and whose well known familiarity with all the duties of the Q. M. Department will be a sufficient guarantee that all business intrusted them will be promptly and satisfactorily arranged.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Judge Ballard; Maj. Gen. Rousseau, Louisville;
Hon. Judge Pirtle; Maj. Gen. Burbridge, Lexington;
And to the Officers of the Army and the business community generally.
n1 d1m&w2

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, JR.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Louisville and vicinity.

Office on Chestnut street, one door below Seventh street at Dr. D. W. Yandell's. a1 d&w1m

[Democrat and Union Press copy.]

TO OWNERS OF SLAVES.

J. W. CARDWELL & CO. WILL ATTEND TO getting up certificates, &c., and will prosecute the claims of loyal owners for compensation and bounty for slaves who have entered the military service of the United States. We have agents in almost every county in the State, who have been furnished the necessary blanks. Parties having such claims can have them promptly attended to by calling on our agents or by addressing us by letter or by calling at our office, 129 west side Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky., in the same office occupied by S. M. Bernard, Attorney at Law.

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Nat. Gaither, B. Magoffin,
T. E. Quisenberry, Richard T. Jacob,
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e13 d&w1m

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What the People Want:
THE
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Complete in one very large Volume of over 1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic, and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps, and diagrams.

Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have Agents clearing $250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. For proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms.

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$200 A MONTH GUARANTEED, AND EXpenses paid, to Salesmen, energetic young men, Teachers, Returned Soldiers, and all who engage in the sale of "HOLLAND'S LIFE OF LINCOLN," "ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION," "HEADLEY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON," and many other Standard Works and Engravings. For terms and territory apply immediately, in person or by letter, at my office.
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114 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
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Wanted,

AGENTS FOR KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO canvass for the great new work, "PETROLEUM V. NASBY PAPERS," published by R. W. Carroll & Co. This book must have a larger circulation than any book ever sold by subscription, owing to its originality and humor. There is no similar work in the field, so that Agents will find this a glorious opportunity if they embrace it soon. The work is printed, engraved, and bound in the highest style of art, and contains 450 pages well written matter. Applicants will state experience, and will name their first, second, and third choice as to territory. They may either send for circulars, or, if they wish to commence at once, inclose $1 25 for order book and $2 for sample copy. We give the highest terms of any house in America. No charges for boxes, and exclusive rights given as to territory. Address
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$25 A DAY!—Agents wanted to sell a new and wonderful SEWING-MACHINE, the *only* cheap one licensed. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. a11 d&w3m

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RETURNED SOLDIERS AND EVERYBODY with a small capital can make $20 per day selling our great, new, and wonderful extra large size, fine quality Stationery Packages. Every dollar invested more than doubled. *Splendid Gold* and *Silver Watches* presented *free* to all who act as our agents. *Smart men* wanted in every Village and Town to *establish Agencies*. *County Rights free*—sales *immense*—*demand* increasing everybody buys them. Send for our new circulars, containing Extra Premium Inducements, *free*.
W. D. GILBERT & CO., Stationers,
a9 d12—1y&w3m 102 Nassau street, New York.

$1. ONLY $1.

1,000 FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES to be sold at $1 00 each, and not to be *paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.*

SAMUEL C. RICKARDS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1857.

The Largest Manufacturers and Originators of the Distribution, conducted for years on strictly *Honorable principles* and to the entire satisfaction of all who patronize us, offer the usual

CATALOGUE
Of rich and valuable articles One Dollar Each.

300	Fine Gold Chronometer Watches, each	$300
300	Fine Gold English Lever Watches	150
200	Ladies' Gold Enameled Bijou Watches	150
200	Solid Silver Hunting Lever Watches	$40 to 80
200	Silver Dinner Sets	100 to 150
150	Silver Tea Sets	100 to 150
3,000	English Silver Cruet Stands	30 to 30
3,000	Silver Fruit Urns	15 to 30

Sets of Jewelry, Guard, and Vest Chains, Spring Lockets, etc., etc.

Certificates of the above Articles are placed in sealed envelopes mixed and drawn from when ordered. One sealed envelope containing an order for one of the valuable articles on our list, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, 6 for $1 00, 13 for $2 00, 30 with premium for $5 00, 100 with premium solid Silver Hunting Case Watch $15 00. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods not pleasing the tastes or fancy of our customers will be exchanged free of cost.

Agents and others will be allowed 10 cents on each certificate ordered by them, providing not less than six are ordered at a time. Agents will collect 25 cents for each certificate and remit 15 cents each to us.

Address all orders to
SAMUEL C. RICKARDS & Co.,
102 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. o3 w3

$100 Reward.

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4, from my farm, near Beard's Station, a light iron gray HORSE, fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the saddle, and trots well in harness. I will give $50 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and $50 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 126, Louisville, Ky. ap17 d&wtf JOHN MILLER.

LARGE AND SELECT STOCK
OF
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

ALRICH & WOOD,
Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS TO their well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, viz:

HOSIERY and GLOVES, LOOKING-GLASSES,
HOOP SKIRTS, COMBS and BRUSHES,
SUSPENDERS, VIOLINS and STRINGS,
BELTS and BUCKLES, JEWELRY,
POCKET CUTLERY, THREADS,
POCKET-BOOKS, NEEDLES,
BUTTONS, &c., &c.;

Also a large line of
Christmas Toys for the Holidays;

All of which we are offering at reduced prices for cash

Orders promptly attended to. o23 d6&w4is

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN AND WELL PUMP EXTANT. Raises from all depths—forces to all distances—throws 75 feet by hose—will not rust or freeze. Seven years' success in all parts of the world. War prices reduced. Drawings and prices sent free.
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A Fine Farm For Rent.

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES IN a fine state of cultivation, situated 3 miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown pike. On it is the celebrated Moxley's pond, covering several acres of land, well stocked with Lake and Silver Perch. About 40 acres was sown in small grain, about the 15th of Sept., and is growing finely. Also a fine Brick Mansion of eight large rooms, with hall and veranda, besides two additions of wings, containing four good rooms, with all outbuildings necessary to comfort, including a good Corn Mill with thrasher attached. A fine orchard of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes, with stock-water in every field.

Apply to me or my son C. T. Freeman, by letter or on the premises.
D. C. FREEMAN,
o3 d&w1m Frankfort, Ky.

[Lexington Observer will copy one month and send bill to D. C. Freeman].

FOR SALE—TOBACCO STEMMERY—WE WILL sell to the highest bidder a No. 1 Stemmery, with all the fixtures, in good working order, and with a capacity of putting up 300 hogshead strips; also the office, stables, and dwelling-house, with all the lands pertaining thereto, the same being situated in the town of Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky. Sale on the 13th day of November. It is offered privately for $9,000—(much less than cost) until day of sale. S. F. BEAUMONT and WM. H. GILLIAT, Surviving Partners of H. F. BEAUMONT & CO., Clarksville, Tenn.

Hopkinsville paper copy twice, and send bill to S. F. BENNETT, Clarksville Tenn. o30 d6&w1

Sale of 1,500 Government Mules.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, I WILL COMMENCE the sale at auction of 1,500 Mules, at the Government stables, in the city of Springfield, Ill.

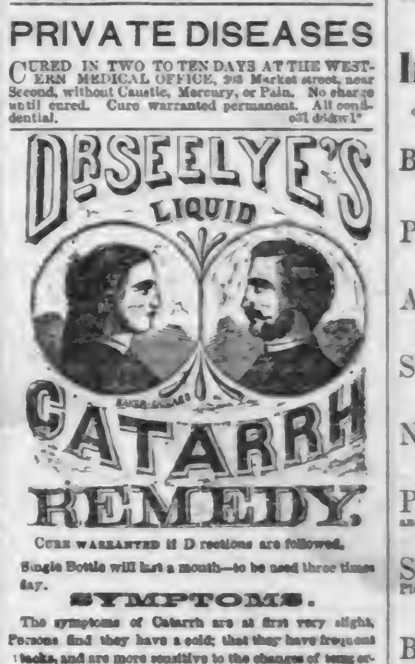
There are serviceable animals, are thoroughly broken, gentle, hardened by exercise, and were carefully selected for service on the Western frontier, for which they are admirably adapted. It is without doubt the best lot of Mules ever offered for sale by the Government, and the only considerable one to be sold in this city.

The sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. November 6th, and be continued for ten days, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. each day, sales of 150 being made each day.

By order of Brig. Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge of 1st Div. Q. M. Gen.'s office.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Capt. & A. Q. M.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 17, 1865. o28 d&w1Nov6

PRIVATE DISEASES

CURED IN TWO TO TEN DAYS AT THE WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICE, 203 Market street, near Second, without Caustic, Mercury, or Pain. No charge until cured. Cure warranted permanent. All confidential. o31 d6&w1*



CURE WARRANTED if Directions are followed.

Single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times day.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold; that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a light discharge, thin and acrid, afterward thick and adhesive may ensue.

As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed of. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symptoms. Write for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms; it will be sent FREE to any address.

CALL for SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and take no other.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Freeport, Ill.

DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SIRUP.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

This Sirup is especially beneficial in affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, caused by Catarrh, greatly assisting in its permanent cure when used in connection with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never fails to cure the severest cases of Croup.

Being agreeable to the taste, safe for children, speedy in its effects, giving strength to the voice and lungs, it will soon find its way into every family in the land. Price $1 per bottle.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.

WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agents for Kentucky

For sale at Retail by DRUGGISTS everywhere.
jan23 eod&6w&wly

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.
a11 d&w6m

Wholesale
BOOTS, SHOES, & WOOL HATS.

WE ARE RECEIVING A FULL STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods, which we are selling at low prices.

We invite buyers to examine our goods.

INGALLS & CO.,
No 165 West Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.
au23 d2m&w3m

TO BEAUTIFY the COMPLEXION,

Use "Shults' White Liquid Enamel." The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural, and without injury to the skin. No toilette is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, 50 Cents.

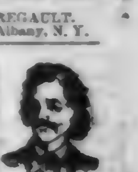
Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

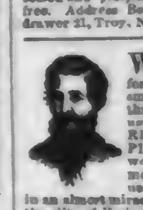
WONDERFULLY STRANGE.
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT.

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument known as the Horoscope, guarantees to produce a life like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
P. O. Drawer 293, Albany, N. Y.

BEAUTY.—Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DE BREUX'S FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address Berger, Shultz & Co., Chemists, P. O. drawer 21, Troy, N.Y., sole Agents for the United States.





WHISKERS and MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and, if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHULTZ, & Co., Chemists, P. O. Drawer 21, Troy, N. Y., sole Agents for the United States. o15 W3m*

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860.)
100,000 Watches, Chains, Silver Articles, &c.,
WORTH $500,000!!
TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!
And not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

A SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

		EACH.
100	Gold Hunting Cased Watches	$115 00
100	Gold Watches	70 00
200	Ladies' Gold Watches	40 00
500	Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches	14 00
1000	Revolving Castors	15 00 to 14 00
3000	Drinking Cups	7 00 to 10 00
5000	Oval and Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
3000	Vest, Neck, and Guard Chains	5 00 to 10 00
3000	Ladies' California Diamond Rings	3 00 to 4 00
5000	Magic Spring and Snap Lockets	4 00 to 10 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver Mounted Holders	4 00 to 5 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver Extension Cases	4 00 to 6 00
8000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	5 00 to 10 00
15000	Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons per dozen	12 00 to 34 00
5000	Dessert and Table Forks per dozen	14 00 to 34 00
4000	Butter Knives per pair	6 00 to 10 00
2160	Napkin Rings per pair	6 00 to 10 00
31000	other articles	4 00 to 10 00

Certificates of all the various articles stating what each one can have are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed, and, when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

One of these envelopes will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Great inducements to ladies and gents to act as such. Fail not to send for circular, which gives special terms, full list, and particulars. Address J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,
s12 w3m No. 208 Broadway, N. Y.

TO FARMERS.

THE ADVERTISER INTENDS SHORTLY TO visit Scotland, his birthplace, where he was raised to farming. He is well acquainted throughout the country, and believes he can influence many farmers to emigrate to this country if he was certain they could find good homes and constant employment.

The Scotch are proverbial for their industry and frugality, and no one wanting labor ought to hesitate a moment in employing them.

From the system of farming in Scotland, the land being rented in large farms and worked by hired labor, these men are peculiarly adapted to the present wants of Kentucky. They can be brought over here at from sixty to eighty dollars a head, including expenses of their passage money, &c., and can certainly be hired at the same rates farmers are now paying for less reliable and for less competent hands.

This is no speculation. The advertiser knows these are the very men wanted here, and this the very place for them to better their condition. It requires only that they and employers be brought together to establish a permanent system of supply and demand. He would be willing, while on the spot, to devote some time to this object, and, if a sufficient number should reply to this advertisement might be induced to remain till success was certain.

Farmers in need of reliable help, or having lands to rent or sell, will do well to say so at once. Address for thirty days, A SCOT, Journal office, Louisville, Ky. He refers, by permission, to the proprietors of this journal.

NEW IRON STORE.

JOHN C. NAUTS. WM. C. REAMER.

NAUTS & REAMER,

No. 247 north side Main street, between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALERS IN

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c

a17 w&d6t

BURDEN'S HORSE-SHOES—A large assortment just received and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

PRESSED, FORGED, AND HAMMERED HORSE-SHOE NAILS in store and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

ANVILS, VISES, STOCKS AND DIES, BELLOWS, and TWEER-IRONS in store and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

SPRINGS, BOLTS, AND AXLES—A superior quality just received and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

NAILS, BOILER RIVETS, AND BOAT SPIKES—A general assortment just received and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

PLOW SLABS, PLATES, AND HANDLES—A very select quality of these staple articles just received and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

STEELS! STEELS! STEELS!—A complete assortment of the best English Cast, German, Shear, Spring, and Plow Steels just received and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

BEST NORWAY NAIL RODS—10,000 lbs best quality Swede Nail-Rods in store and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

MANILLA ROPE—A heavy stock of Cordage in store and for sale low by NAUTS & REAMER.

IRON! IRON! IRON!—A large stock of all sizes Manufactured Iron in store and for sale at Cincinnati prices by NAUTS & REAMER,
At the New Iron Store,
e17 w&d6 Opposite the Louisville Hotel.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Daniel Gold, E. C. Roach, and Ben. K. Gold, in the purchase of Tobacco, under the firm of Gold, Roach, & Gold, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel Gold and E. C. Roach retire from the business. Ben K. Gold and Lewis T. Gold will continue the business under the firm of Gold & Brother.
o13 d6&w4*

Liberal Reward Offered.

LEFT GEORGE A. BASKERVILLE'S, SUMNER county, Tenn., on the 4th day of last July, his insane brother, WM. BASKERVILLE. When he left he was clad in blue pants, gray coat, and home-made straw hat. His age is about fifty years; stature six feet; is of slender figure; head bald; and indulges a habit of smacking his mouth in a singular manner. Any person delivering the said Wm. Baskerville to John Parker, Esq., of Gallatin, Tenn., or detaining him and conveying information thereof to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.
J. J. HIBBETT,
s13 wtf Guardian of Wm. Baskerville.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE.
Great Gift Sale
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association.
Capital........................$1,000,000.
DEPOT 197 BROADWAY.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS, WATCHES, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you receive.

CERTIFICATES

Naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a gold watch, diamond ring, piano, sewing machine, or any set of jewelry on our list for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents wanted in every town in the country. Every person can make $10 a day selling our certificates in the greatest sale of jewelry ever known. Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1; at the same time get our circular containing full list and particulars; also terms to agents. Address
JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.,
s12 w2m 197 Broadway, New York.

$55 A MONTH—Agents wanted that can earn from $55 to $150 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp,
a31 w2m* E. E. LOCKWOOD, Columbia, Tenn.

Employment.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing-Machines. We will pay a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address
a28 w2m* A. B. HERRINGTON, Columbia, Tenn.